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ABSTRACT

This is the report of a study in which the needs of Nebraska Indochinese refugees were assessed by in-person interviews in 115 households representing 30% of the Indochinese households in the State. These households included five ethnic groups (ethnic Vietnamese, Chinese Vietnamese, Cambodians, Laotians, and Hmong) and were representatives of the rural and urban areas throughout the state. Topics addressed in the needs assessment were employment, housing, finance, health, nutrition, education, the social environment, and demographic data. The most crucial problems facing refugees were found to be communication problems, employment, and job training, as well as issues related to homesickness and separation from family members. A need for information concerning the American legal system, American customs, and issues involving financial management were priority areas for continuing education. The data were analyzed using the Chi-square test of significance and the Pearson r-square test of variance. Ethnic group and length of time in the United States were the two independent variables found to be most frequently related to items on the questionnaire. Level of education was also frequently related. Occupation, urban/rural, income, and age played lesser roles. Length of residence and education were the best measures of variance. Appended to the report are various data collection forms used in the study (including copies of questionnaires in the various languages of the refugee), and quantitative data tables. (Author/APM)

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NEBRASKA INDOCHINESE REFUGEE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

May, 1981

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PREFACE

The Nebraska Indochinese Refugee Needs Assessment has been an excellent learning experience for me and for those others who have been involved in the project. I have enjoyed meeting and working with many people I would not otherwise have met. The success of this project is the result of these many different individuals cooperating with each other.

When the Needs Assessment began in September of 1980 very little of an empirical nature was known about refugees in the State of Nebraska. In fact, there has been only a limited amount of research concerning Indochinese refugees done anywhere in the United States. When we undertook this research we wanted to know more about the adjustment of refugees in Nebraska, what their needs were, and how those needs might be met. In this report we attempt to answer these questions. It is hoped that the information gathered herein will be beneficial to agencies working with refugees and to the various refugee groups across the State. To serve its intended purpose, the results of this study must be used to benefit refugees in Nebraska. While specific to Nebraska, it is also hoped that this report will be helpful to other states.

I am indebted to many persons for their assistance and would like to express my appreciation to them. I wish to thank those persons who helped with the construction of the survey instrument. Their names are as follows: Dr. Sheran Cramer, Harriet Kohn, Dr. Hazel Fox, Leon Rottman, Thelma Thompson, Dr. Sunny Andrews, Dr. Ann Coyne, Keith Schmode, Charlotte Lees, Mary Frazier, Hai Nguyen, Tom Scherer,

Chris Chambers, and Pao Xiong. The project certainly would not have been successful had it not been for the long hours of work by those who did the translations as well as the interviews throughout the State. Those persons are: Pao Xiong, Me Xiong, Victor Yang, Cha Yang, Nga Nguyen, Hai Nguyen, Hol Leang, Born Kim, Anh Nguyen, Nguu Nguyen, Gwen Lindberg, and Vath Heng.

My appreciation also goes to Keith Schmode for his suggestions and encouragement. In addition to their other contributions, Dr. Sunny Andrews, Dr. Hazel Fox, Harriet Kohn, and Chris Chambers provided editorial assistance. Harriet Kohn was also responsible for the analysis of the nutrition data and for writing that section of the report.

However, I am particularly indebted to both Dr. Sheran Cramer and Anita Rush, without whose help this report would not have been possible. Dr. Cramer was involved in almost every aspect of the research project. She played a major role in the questionnaire design, coding, computer analysis of the data, and the writing of the report. She spent many long hours working on the project. Another person who went 'above and beyond the call of duty' was Anita Rush. She spent many late nights typing and retyping revisions of this report. Somehow she was able to make sense out of what had been written. Mrs. Rush also provided much useful technical guidance in the compilation of this study.

Finally, I would like to thank the 115 Indochinese households for cooperating with this research project.

William H. Meredith

"Nebraska, the Good Life" is a motto used to describe living in this midwestern State. Individuals from various places frequently possess similar feelings about areas of the country in which they reside. But what about the Indochinese refugees? What thoughts, feelings and experiences are harbored by them as persons in a strange land with new friends, different housing, unfamiliar foods, clothing, customs and laws.

Refugees face many problems when entering a new land not the least of which is starting over anew. Communication problems, different cultural practices and values come as a tremendous shock to the refugees. The culture shock does not leave those from Indochina in several months but continues to be a problem over a matter of years.

Have the 2,000 refugees in Nebraska been able to experience 'the Good Life' or has their new life been beset with major difficulties with which they are unable to deal? What must take place for the refugee to truly feel that this country or this state affords 'the Good Life' for them? Do such factors as length of time in the U.S., education and income level, or ethnicity, occupation, age, or place of residence play a role in attaining 'the Good Life' in Nebraska?

Although some Nebraska residents have gained knowledge about the refugees' situations and their needs from practical experience, this knowledge has been fragmented and piecemeal. The refugees themselves have provided yet another perspective on their needs. However, comprehensive empirical information has been lacking concerning refugees

throughout the State. In order to provide refugees and other interested groups with more detailed empirical knowledge concerning the questions raised, the Nebraska Indochinese Refugee Needs Assessment was undertaken. This was one project of a grant entitled, Families in Transition: A Home Economics Project to Help Indochinese Refugees. The grant was administered through the College of Home Economics and was funded by the Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Post Secondary Education.

METHODOLOGY

Faculty members from Home Economics and Social Work along with representatives from agencies working with refugees developed the questionnaire used in the research project (See Appendix I). The Nebraska Indochinese Refugee Needs Assessment contained 148 items constructed to address nine major categories of inquiry: socio-demographic characteristics; housing; employment; family; health; education, community, and social environment sponsorship; nutrition; and information (See Appendix IIa). The instrument included both forced-choice questions and open-ended ones. The open-ended questions were chosen in order to allow for more freedom in answering questions and hopefully to provide a broader base of knowledge. All sections except for the first and the last followed the same item construction and response format to minimize confusion. The questionnaire was designed and revised several times.

After the questionnaire was finished it was translated into Vietnamese (See Appendix IIb), Laotion (See Appendix IIc), Hmong (See Appendix IId), and Cambodian (See Appendix IIe). The Laotion, Hmong, and Vietnamese translations were each done by one person representing that language group (See Appendix III). Once the translations were completed, they were given to a second person representing the language

group who reviewed the work and made corrections after consultation with the original translator. For a variety of reasons, the Cambodian translation proceeded differently. Two Cambodians working together translated the questionnaire into their native language. Prior to the translations, meetings were held with each translator in which the individual items of the questionnaire were reviewed and explained for their intent and meaning. Translation was not literal but rather was done in a manner that was consistent with the intent and meaning underlying the items. Following several training sessions, the interviewers administered the questionnaire to several adults in their respective ethnic groups to determine the length of the interview, problems with the interview design, and question construction.

A comprehensive list of names, addresses and telephone numbers was compiled from lists provided by several voluntary agencies and a census of refugees completed by the Indochinese-American Association. In addition, refugees working for the Grant added missing names. Names to be interviewed were selected at random from this list. A letter of introduction (see Appendix IV) was sent to each randomly selected family, followed by a telephone call asking permission to do an in-person interview. The interview was conducted with the head of household when possible. All interviews completed in Lincoln and Omaha were done in the refugee's home with the interviewer verbally stating the questions.

Surveys outside the two metropolitan areas were completed with a combination of in-person and telephone interviews. This variation in data collection was necessary due to the large geographical area of the State and the refugee mobility and isolation in outlying areas. Interviews out-state were done in Aurora, Beatrice, Benkelman, Carelton, Cozad, Fremont, Grand Island, Humbolt, Kearney, McCook, Rushville,

Snyder, Wakefield and West Point.

Participation rates were high. Ninety-four percent of those refugees contacted agreed to be interviewed. A total of 115 households completed the survey. This included 49 Vietnamese, 19 Chinese-Vietnamese, 24 Hmong, 11 Lao, and 12 Cambodian households. A total of 586 people lived in these households.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Demographic data were analyzed by frequency counts to construct a profile of Nebrsaka's Indochinese Refugees. Frequencies were tabulated for the total group as well as the five ethnic groups including: Vietnamese, Vietnamese-Chinese, Laotion, Lao-Hmong, and Cambodian.

Selected survey questions, both open-ended and forced-choice were analyzed by frequency counts for the total group and each ethnic group to develop a composite picture of Indochinese refugee needs in Nebraska.

Chi-square was used to determine whether a systematic relationship existed between two variables, whether the variables were independent or related. Specifically, the independent variables of ethnicity, urban or rural, income level, age, occupation, education and length of time lived in the United States by the head of household were analyzed for significant relationships to areas of need such as employment, housing, social environment, family, financial management, nutrition, health, and clothing. The .05 level of significance was selected as an appropriate level for the analysis used throughout the study. Correlation analysis was used to determine the extent to which variation in one variable was linked to variation in the other. Pearson's r was squared to determine the strength of the relationship, the proportion of the total variation in one variable that was explained by another.

Complete information on Chi-square and r-square values can be found in Appendix V at the conclusion of this paper. Appendix VI includes percentage values for most items in the needs assessment.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides demographic information concerning the Indochinese population in the State of Nebraska. The data was compiled from November 15, 1980, through February 15, 1981. The information was based largely on in-person interviews with 115 heads of households representing 582 persons. The transient nature of the refugee population and the lack of reliable statistics concerning refugees in the areas of the State outside of Lincoln and Omaha made it difficult to assess the number of refugees in the State. However, based on information in the October 31, 1980, Refugee Reports there were 1,991 refugees in Nebraska. In the compilation of names there was no reason to doubt the figures. Using this figure the survey gathered information on 30% of the refugees in the State.

Distribution Patterns

Based on the information available, approximately 35% of the State's refugees live in Lincoln, 45% in Omaha and 20% in other areas of the State. The sample included 54% from Omaha, 30% from Lincoln and 17% from out-state. Omaha's percentage of the total was higher because of a need to adequately represent the Cambodian, Laotion, and Hmong groups because of their smaller numbers. All three groups have communities in Omaha. Lincoln's refugee population is almost exclusively Vietnamese and Chinese-Vietnamese. The sample included the following distribution patterns by ethnic groups: Vietnamese, 43%; Chinese-Vietnamese, 17%; Hmong, 21%; Cambodian, 10%; and Lao, 10%.

Household Size

The average household size for all refugees was 5.6. This ranged from 6.9 for the Lao to 3.8 for the Vietnamese. One factor contributing to the lower Vietnamese household size was that seven of the nine one-person households in the sample were Vietnamese.

TABLE 1 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

	Hmong	Lao	Cambodian	Vietnamese	Chinese Vietnamese
Households	24	11	12	49	19
Persons	118	76	79	188	121
Average	4.9	6.9	6.6	3.8	6.3

Gender

Males represented 55% of all persons in the refugee households surveyed. The male-female ratio was most unequal among the Hmong and the Lao. For the Cambodians the ratio was equal. This unequal sex ratio was particularly noticeable among the Hmong aged 16-25 with 66% male and among the Vietnamese aged 21-30 with 60% male.

Age

The average age among all refugees was relatively young, ranging from 19.6 for the Lao to 21.7 for the Vietnamese. The other ethnic groups were very close in average age to the Lao. Complete information on age follows.

TABLE 2 AGE DISTRIBUTION

	Hmong		Lao		Cambodian		Vietnamese		Chinese Vietnamese	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10 or lower	33	(29.5)	22	(28.9)	27	(37.5)	52	(28.9)	31	(25.6)
11 - 20	34	(30.3)	31	(40.8)	13	(18.1)	39	(21.7)	42	(34.7)
21 - 30	20	(17.6)	9	(11.8)	13	(18.1)	44	(24.4)	21	(17.4)
31 - 40	13	(11.6)	7	(9.2)	9	(12.5)	25	(13.9)	10	(8.3)
41 - 50	2	(1.7)	7	(9.2)	5	(6.9)	9	(5.0)	14	(11.6)
51 - 60	5	(4.5)	-	(-)	3	(4.2)	8	(4.4)	2	(1.7)
60 or over	5	(4.5)	-	(-)	2	(2.8)	3	(1.7)	1	(0.8)
Average Age	19.7		19.6		20.1		21.7		19.9	

Length of Residence in the United States

Although a wide variation existed between ethnic groups, the majority of the heads of households had lived in the United States between four and six years. Three-quarters of the Vietnamese had been in this country between four and six years. Forty-two percent of the Cambodians and the Hmong had been here for that length of time. No Laotions and few Chinese-Vietnamese had been here between 4 and 6 years. On the other hand, only 2% of the Vietnamese had been in the country less than one year compared to 73% of the Lao. Some households did have members who had lived here a shorter period of time than did the head of the household. Below is found a table on the length of residence of each household head.

TABLE 3 LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES

	Hmong	Lao	Cambodian	Vietnamese	Chinese Vietnamese
Less than 1 year	21%	73%	25%	2%	47%
1 - 3 years	38%	27%	25%	18%	42%
4 - 6 years	42%	--	42%	76%	11%

Education Level

Educational level varied greatly among the ethnic groups. For all adults over the age of 20, the Hmong and Lao reported the highest percentage of no formal education, 53% and 50% respectively. Twenty-nine percent of the Cambodians had no formal education compared to 5% of the Vietnamese and the Chinese-Vietnamese. Heads of households (generally men) reported higher levels of education than adults in general. The Vietnamese were the highest educated group with over 36% having attended college.

TABLE 4 EDUCATION LEVEL FOR ADULTS OVER 20

	Hmong n %	Lao n %	Cambodian n %	Vietnamese n %	Chinese Vietnamese n %
No Education	24 (53.3)	12 (50.0)	6 (27.3)	5 (5.1)	2 (4.7)
Grade School or less	7 (8.9)	7 (29.2)	11 (50.0)	20 (20.4)	30 (70.0)
High School or less	11 (24.4)	4 (16.7)	4 (18.2)	38 (38.8)	9 (21.0)
College or less	7 (15.6)	1 (4.2)	1 (4.5)	35 (35.7)	2 (4.7)

Employment

Percentages of heads of household respondents in the various occupational categories, both current and those of country of origin that made up the employment profile are reported in Table 5.

TABLE 5 EMPLOYMENT

	Percent	
	In U.S.A.	Country of Origin
Operatives	21	---
Laborers	19	---
Students	15	23
Professional/Technical	14	9
Managerial	---	8
Farm Workers	---	8
Craftsmen/Foremen	5	4
Service	4	40
Household Workers	4	4
Unemployed	21	2

Income

Economic indicators in this study were monthly take-home income, income sources and fringe benefits. The percent of respondents in the various income categories is provided in Table 6.

TABLE 6 TAKE HOME INCOME PER MONTH (percent)

	Vietnamese	Chinese Vietnamese	Cambodian	Lao	Hmong	Total
$200 or less	4	5	--	9	8	5
$300 - 499	8	11	17	9	13	11
$400 - 699	12	37	33	36	42	37
$700 - 899	10	5	25	27	17	5
$900 - 1099	8	21	25	--	13	2.
$1100 - 1299	20	5	--	9	4	5
$1300 - 1499	2	--	--	9	4	--
$1500 - 1699	10	5	--	--	--	5
over $1700	20	5	--	--	--	5

Thirty-one percent of the Vietnamese households had a higher monthly take-home income than any household in the Hmong, Lao, and Cambodian groups. A bell-shaped curve fairly well depicted the income structure for the total group. The number of persons employed per household was a factor contributing to income levels for the various groups. Table 7 depicts the number of adults employed in each household.

TABLE 7 NUMBER OF ADULTS WORKING PER HOUSEHOLD

	Hmong		Lao		Cambodian		Vietnamese		Chinese Vietnamese	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
0	11	(46.0)	3	(27.3)	3	(25.0)	4	(8.2)	3	(16.3)
1	12	(50.0)	5	(45.5)	6	(50.0)	25	(51.0)	7	(36.8)
More	1	(8.0)	3	(27.3)	3	(25.0)	17	(34.7)	6	(31.6)
Student	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	4	(8.2)	3	(16.3)

Analysis of sources of income contributed further to the economic profile of participants in the study. The percent of respondents indicating the various sources of income is provided in Table 8.

TABLE 8 SOURCES OF INCOME

Sources	Percent
Employment	75
Indochinese Relief	90
Food Stamps	20
Medicaid	10
Educational Loans	99
WIC Supplementary Food Program	5
Churches, Other Agencies Sponsors, Friends	3

Housing

No accurate needs assessment can be made without consideration of the housing situation. Type of residence, form of ownership, and monthly payment for housing were the factors used to construct the housing profile of respondents in this study. Housing information is provided in Table 9.

TABLE 9 HOUSING

	Percent
Type	
Single-Family Dwelling	56
Apartment	38
Ownership	
Renting	73
Owning	21
Monthly Payment	
$200 or less	44
200 - 400	50
400 or above	5

The housing situation was further delineated by analyzing the ownership patterns of specific items. Percentages of ownership for selected items by all Refugees in the study are provided in Table 10.

TABLE 10 OWNERSHIP

Item	Percent Owning
Refrigerator	89
Washing Machine	45
Television	87
Telephone	91
Radio	72
Stereo	44

A similarity of ownership patterns existed for all ethnic groups on the above items. Availability of telephones revealed some differences between ethnic groups in that 80% of the Chinese-Vietnamese, and 90% of the Vietnamese and Cambodians had telephones compared to all of the Hmong and Lao households.

RESULTS

All items in the results section were analyzed as to the following independent variables: education, length of time in the United States, occupation in the United States, ethnic group, income, age, and urban vs. rural area.

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Employment

Employment needs were assessed by perceptions about job satisfaction, unemployment or underemployment, lack of job training, and in-sufficient job skills. Length of residence and occupation were significantly related to no employment. Eighty percent of respondents living in the United States for less than one year reported this as a great problem. This percentage decreased to 17% after four years of residence. Thirty-two percent of variance on this item was measured by the length of residence. Pictorial representation of this information and all other related items can be found at the completion of this section.

Education, likewise, was significantly related to the need for job training. As might be predicted, as educational level increased, need for job training decreased. Income, also, was indirectly related to the need for job training in that those with the highest income levels reported the least need for job training. Finally, ethnic group revealed a significant relationship to the need for job training. All of the Lao group perceived job training as very much of a problem,

while all Chinese-Vietnamese perceived it as some or very much of a problem. Approximately one-half of both the Cambodian and Vietnamese perceived job training as some or a great problem.

Opportunity for open-ended response revealed that 52% of the total group indicated having difficulty with employment at the time of the survey. Language problems, job availability, and job skills were reported as difficulties by approximately one-fourth of the respondents.

Income

Evidence of perceived income adequacy was analyzed by whether there was enough money to meet monthly expenses. Sixty-two percent responded positively to this question. As would be anticipated, a direct relationship existed between income and perceived income adequacy with a percentage range of 38% to 94% for those in the lowest and highest income categories, respectively. Eighty-three percent of the Vietnamese reported having enough money to meet monthly expenses compared to one-half of the Chinese-Vietnamese and Cambodians. Thirty-seven percent of the Lao reported income adequacy.

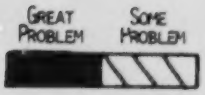
Housing

Housing concerns assessed by forced choice questions encompassed factors such as neighborhood, cost, crowding, and condition. No significant statistical relationships existed on these items. Eighteen percent of the respondents indicated having current housing difficulties. The percentage of respondents reporting these problems are reported in the following table.

HOUSING PPOBLEMS: 18%

Cost	41
Condition	29
Crowding	23
Neighborhood	19

NO EMPLOYMENT



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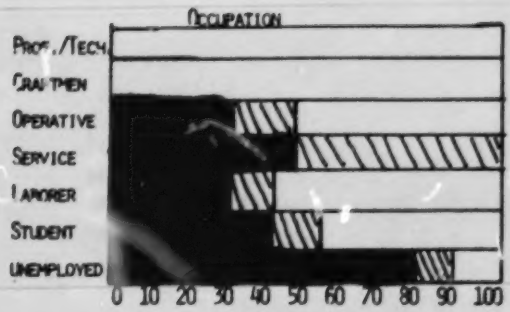
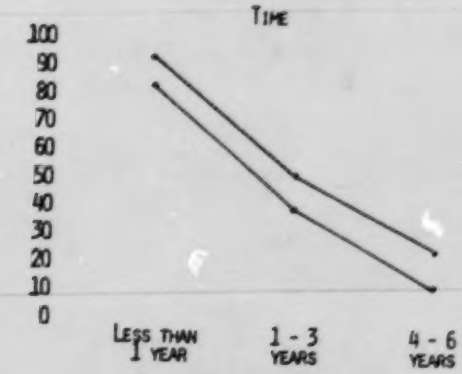
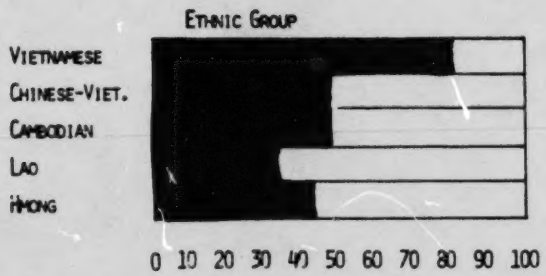
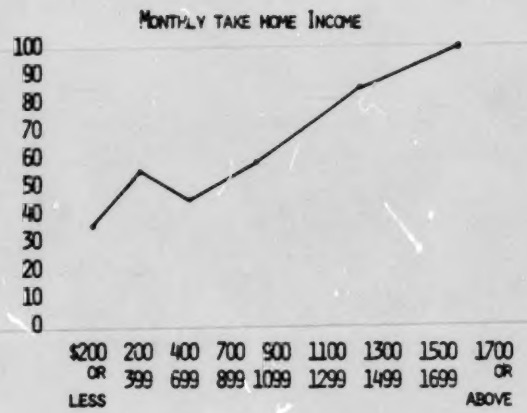
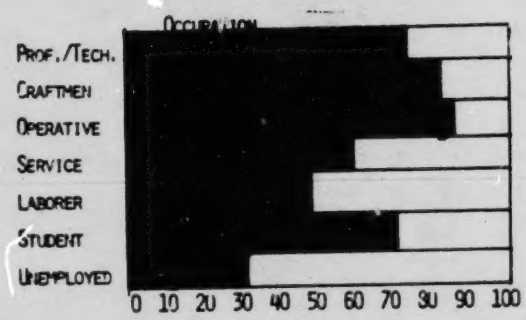




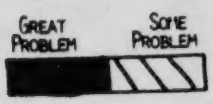
PERCEIVED FINANCIAL ADEQUACY







LACK OF JOB SKILLS TRAINING



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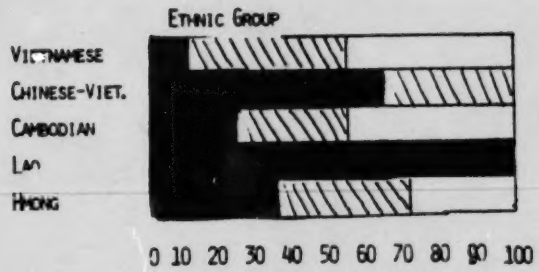
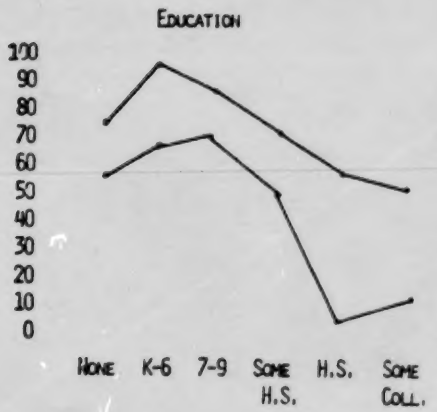
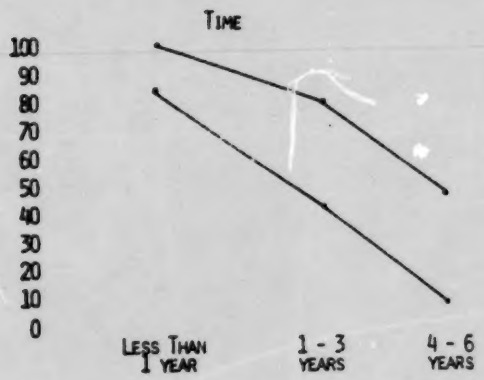






FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Assessing the level of need for various items related to family living and the desire for information or assistance was determined by analyzing 35 items in which the participant was asked to respond whether the need was great, some, or of no need. A 'do not know' category was included so a full range of responses was possible. Responses for great need and some need were combined and prioritized on these 35 items. The 15 highest ranking items were singled out for further analysis of which 9 were related to financial management and warranted further investigation. The respective items by rank and percentage of participants who desired increased information are found in Table 11.

TABLE 11 LEVEL OF NEED

	Rank	% of Respondents
Paying Taxes	(2)	77
Purchasing Life Insurance	(4)	50
Buying a House	(5)	50
Using Credit	(6)	50
Purchasing Health Insurance	(7)	49
Buying a Car	(9)	42
Investing Money	(12)	40
Budgeting	(13)	39
Keeping Financial Records	(14)	38

The item on paying taxes showed a significant relationship to time, education and age. Ninety-six percent of the refugees who had been here less than one year wanted additional information or assistance related to paying taxes. This decreased to 65% for those here between 4 and 6 years, thus reflecting a fairly high number desiring information even after a number of years in this country. Pictorial representation of this information and all other related items can be found at the completion of this section.

Education was indirectly related to the tax item in that as

educational level increased, the percentage of respondents indicating a need in this area decreased. Age, likewise, was significantly related to the question about paying taxes. As age increased so did the expressed need for such information.

Concerning the purchase of life insurance, time was a significant factor. There was a sizable decrease in the desire for this information after 4 years or more of residence in this country. Time, as a measure of variance on this item, was 42% as determined by r^2. Education was generally related to desired information or assistance concerning life insurance decreasing as the level of educational attainment increased. Twenty-four percent of the variance on this item was attributed to education. With each increasing income group the percentage of respondents reporting the need for information or assistance concerning life insurance decreased.

With respect to ethnic group, expressed need for information on the life insurance item was greatest for the Lao followed by the Hmong, Cambodians, Chinese-Vietnamese, and Vietnamese. With age there was generally an increasing perceived need on this item ranging from approximately one-half for those in their 20's to three-fourths for those in the 50 age range.

The significant relationship of education was described by a decreasing need for home buying information with an increasing educational level. Ethnic group likewise was related to the item on buying a house with the Lao expressing the greatest concern and the Vietnamese and Chinese-Vietnamese expressing the least. Finally, time showed a significant relationship to this item. The percent of refugees who had lived in the United States for less than one year desiring this information was lower compared to those who had lived here between four and six years.

The expressed need for information or assistance regarding credit usage decreased significantly after 4 years of residence in the United States. Education and need for credit information were related with a percentage range of 88% for those with no formal education to approximately one-half for those with high school or college level exposure. Ethnicity was also related to the need for credit information or assistance. Lao represented the highest level of perceived need on this item with the Cambodian, Hmong, Vietnamese and Chinese-Vietnamese each revealing a further decline. Length of residence, education, and ethnicity were the three variables which were predominant measures of the amount of variance on the item. Thirty-two percent of the variance was attributed to the length of residence, 23% to education, and 14% to ethnicity. Regarding age, between 50% and 60% of respondents in all age categories, except the 40's, reflected a need for information on credit.

The significant relationship between time and perceived need for health insurance information was documented by a considerable decline in perception of this need after 4 years. Thirty-five percent of the variance on this item was measured by the length of residence. Education and expressed need concerning health insurance information were indirectly related in that as educational exposure increased this expressed need decreased. The relationship of income and perceived need regarding health insurance information was depicted by a decreasing need with increasing income. Generally as the age of the respondent increased so did the perceived need for health insurance information revealing a range of one-third for those under 20 to approximately two-thirds for those 50 years of age or above. Ethnicity as a variable related significantly to this item also and was documented

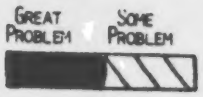
by the range of expressed need from one-fourth for the Vietnamese to one-third for the Cambodians, two-thirds for the Chinese-Vietnamese and three-fourths for the Lao.

The expressed need for information related to the purchase of a car decreased as the length of residence increased. Forty-one percent of the variance on this item was accounted for by the independent variable time as measured by r squared. Education accounted for 24% of the variance on the item related to the purchase of an automobile. In general as educational level increased the indicated need for automobile information decreased. The relationship between income and perceived need concerning automobile information was indirect and described as a decreased need with increased income. The Lao ethnic group expressed the greatest need for information on purchasing an automobile followed by the Hmong, Chinese-Vietnamese, Cambodian and Vietnamese in declining order.

The indirect relationship of time and the need regarding information or assistance concerning investing money was explained by a decreased expressed need corresponding with an increased length of residence in this country. Educational level was also related to perceived need for investment information. As educational level increased, the desire for investment information reported declined. The significant relationship between ethnic group and need for investment information was explained by a declining range in percentages from 91 to 16 for the Lao, Hmong, Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Chinese-Vietnamese. With respect to age, an increasing need for investment information was expressed for those between 20 and 40 years of age, after which a decline took place. Time accounted for 31% of the variance on this item compared to 14% for education and 10% for ethnic group.

Time was significantly related to perceived need for information or assistance concerning financial records. As length of residence increased from less than one year to four years or more the expressed need for record keeping assistance decreased. Thirty-three percent of the variance on this item was explained by the independent variable time. Education similiarly revealed a significant inverse relationship to the perceived need for financial record information explained by a range of 100% for those with no formal education to 5% for those with college level exposure. Thirty-two percent of the variance on this item was measured by education. Age was directly related to increasing need for information on financial record keeping. More specifically, 33% of respondents in their 20's expressed this need compared to 60% of those in the 40 and 50 age ranges. With respect to ethnic group, the Lao group expressed the highest proportion of need for information concerning financial record keeping. The Hmong, Cambodian, Chinese-Vietnamese and Vietnamese groups reported a decreased need on this item, respectively.

PAYING TAXES



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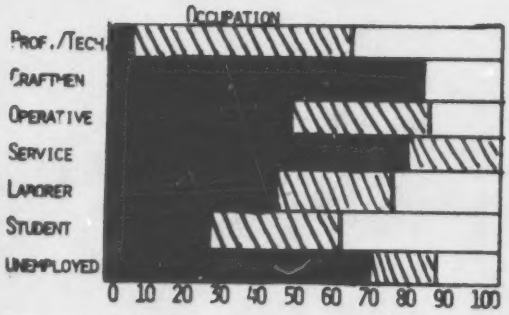
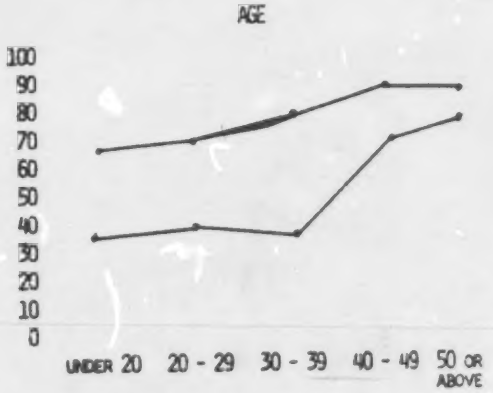
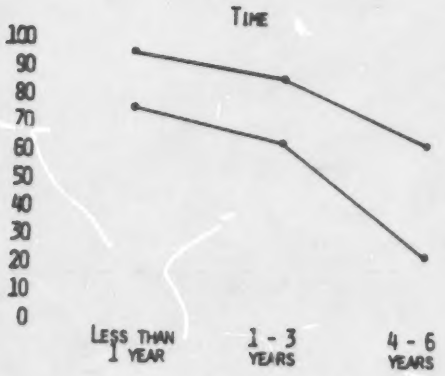
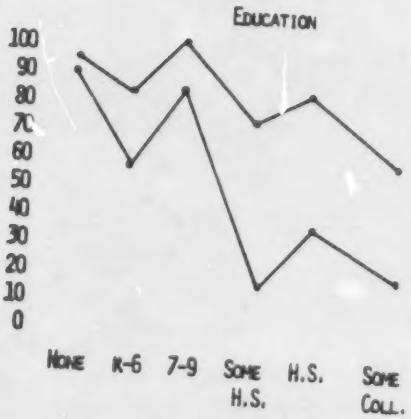
BOTTOM LINE = GREAT PROBLEM









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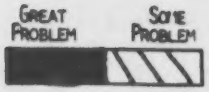

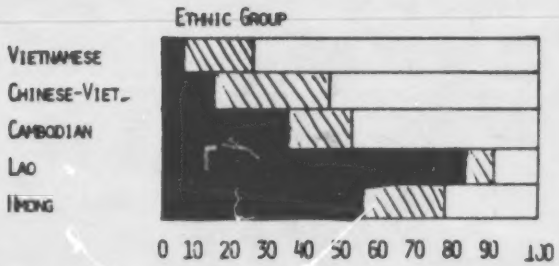

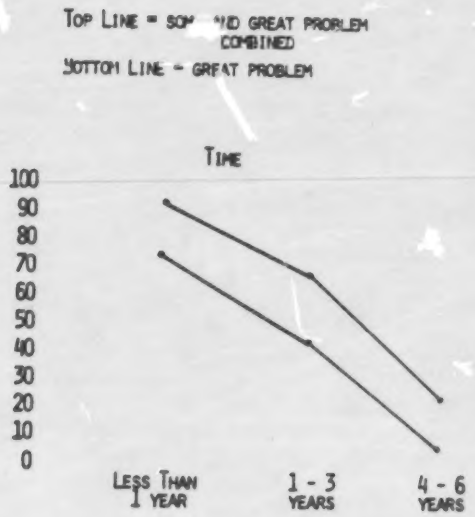
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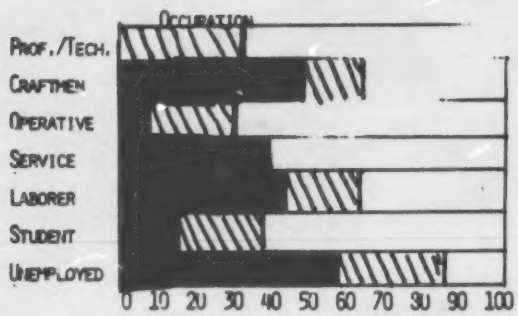
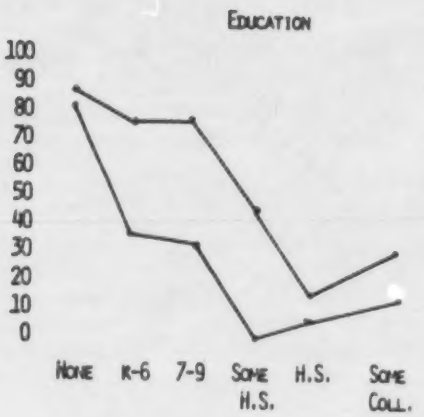
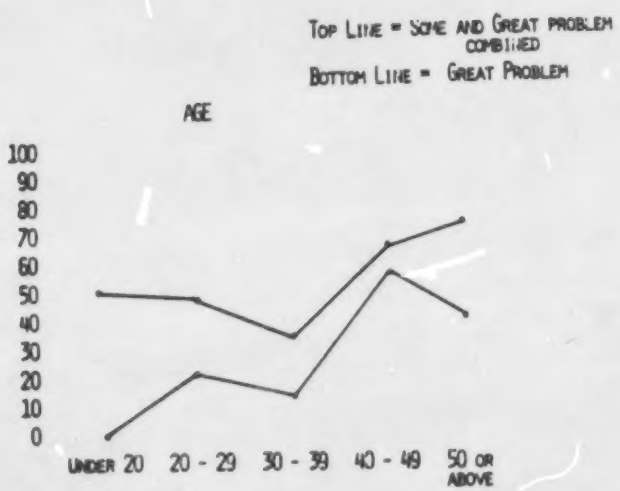
TIME
100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0
LESS THAN 1 YEAR
1 - 3 YEARS
4 - 6 YEARS





PURCHASING LIFE INSURANCE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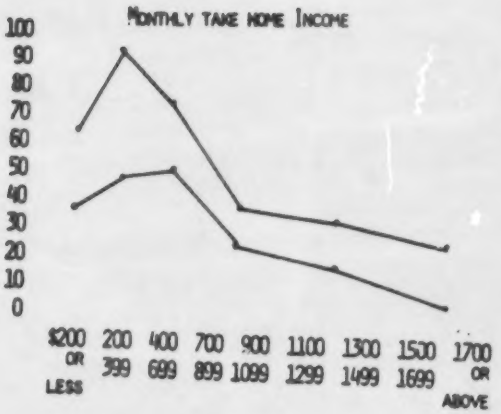
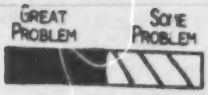
AGE
100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0
UNDER 20
20 - 29
30 - 39
40 - 49
50 OR ABOVE



BUYING A HOUSE



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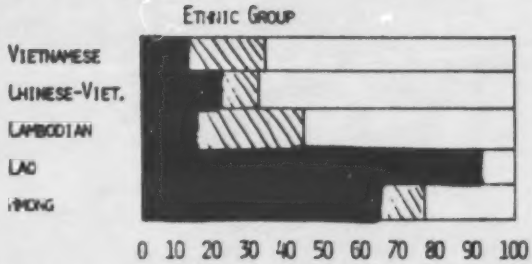

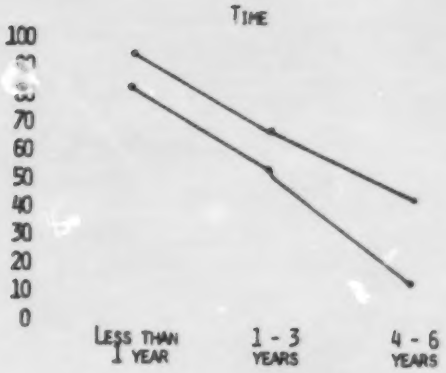

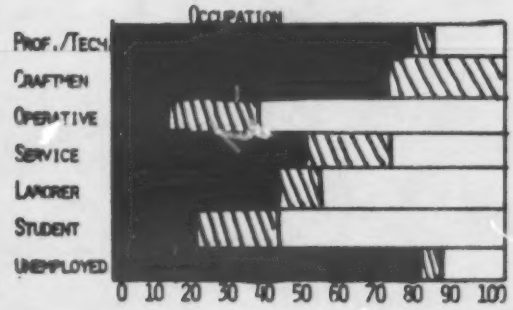

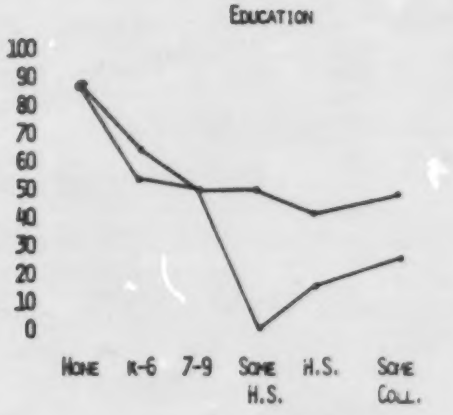

USING CREDIT

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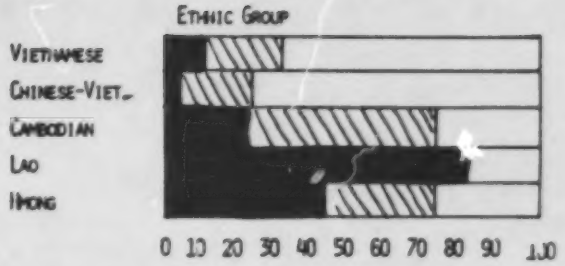

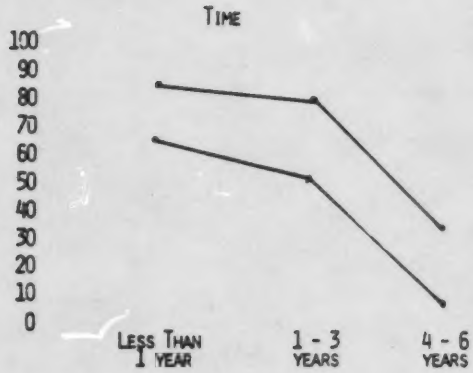

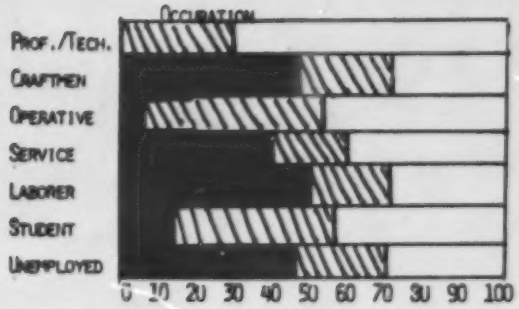

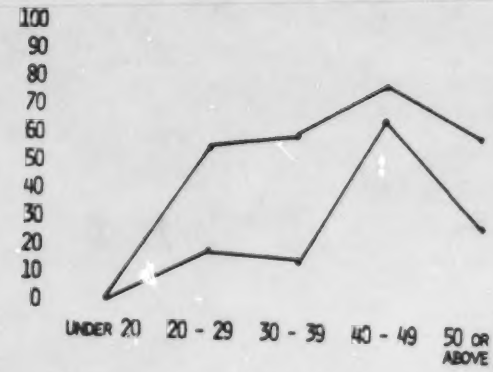

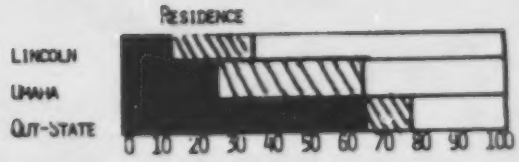

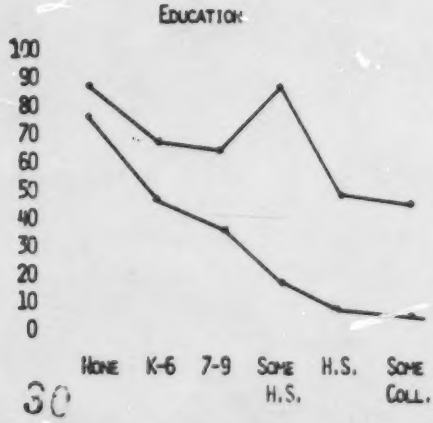

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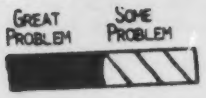

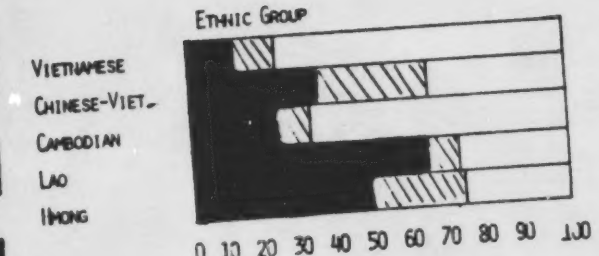

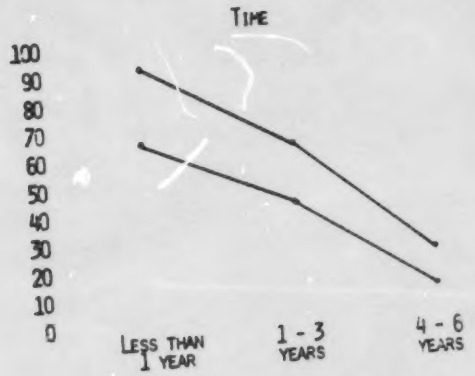

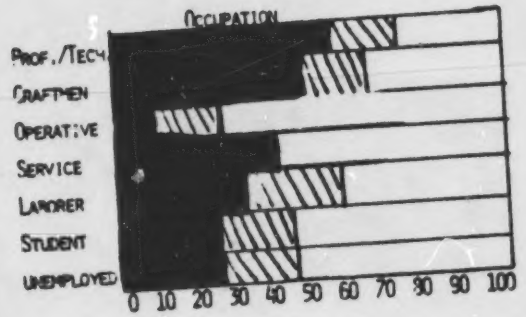

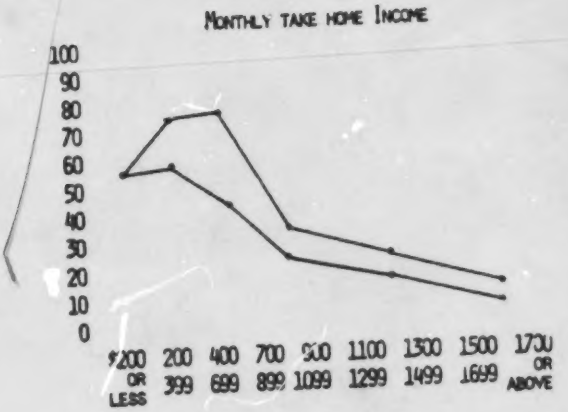

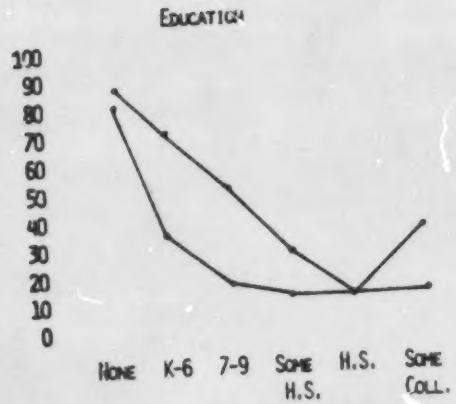

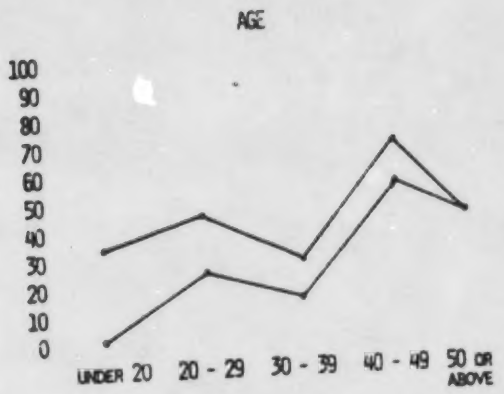

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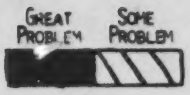

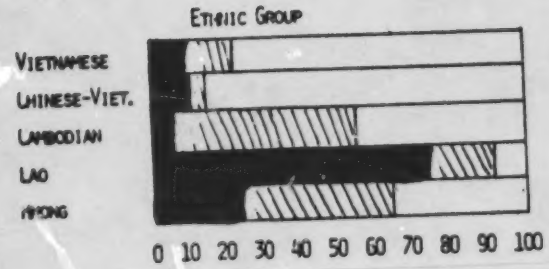

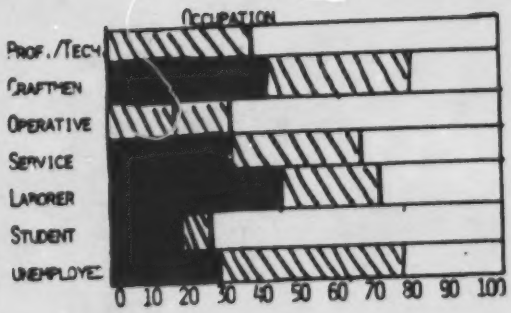

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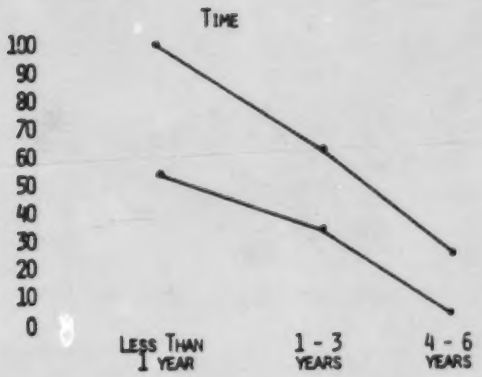
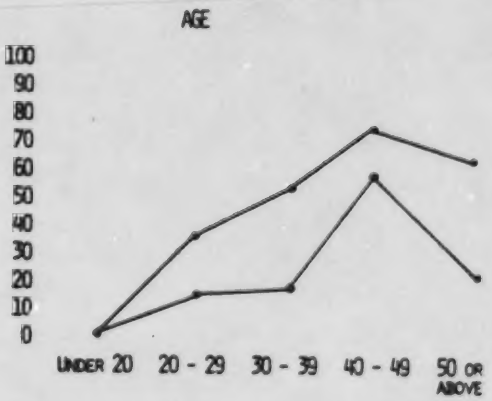
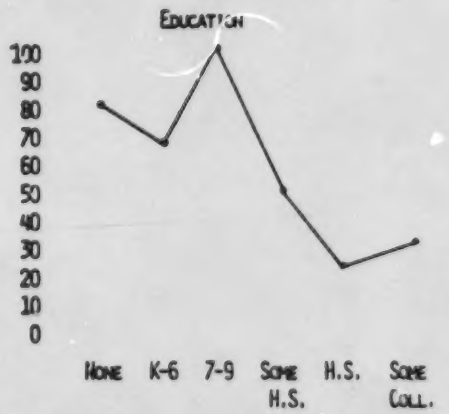
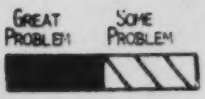
BOTTOM LINE = GREAT PROBLEM







BUYING A CAR



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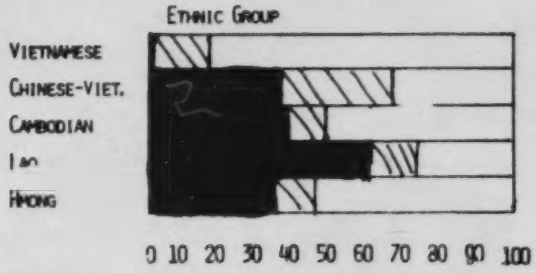
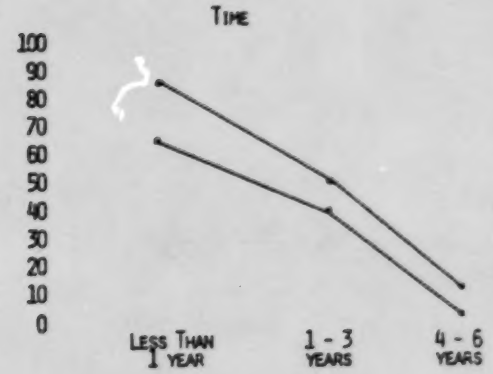
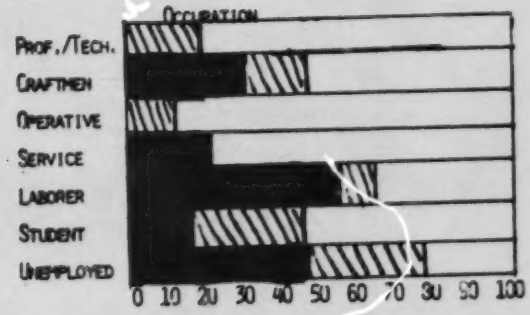
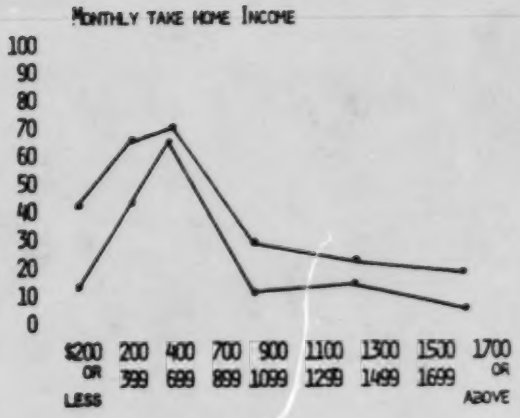
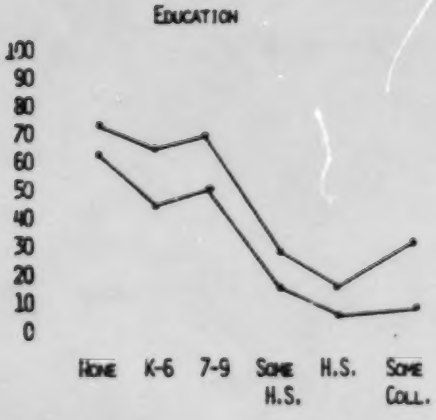


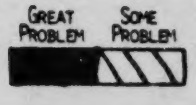








KEEPING FINANCIAL RECORDS



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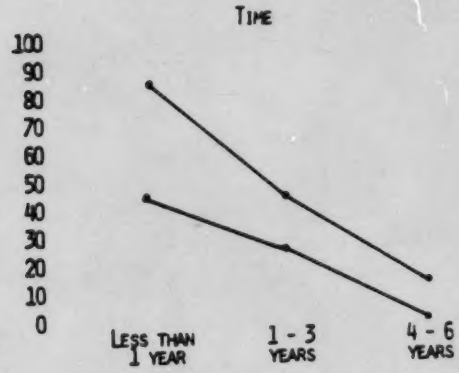
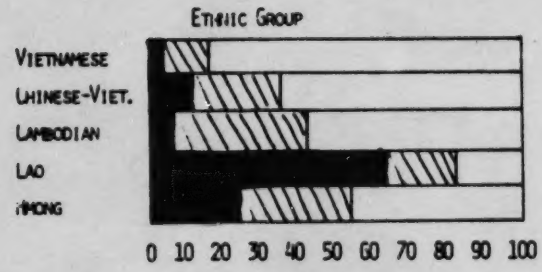
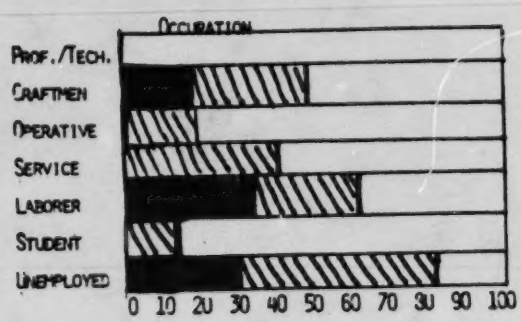
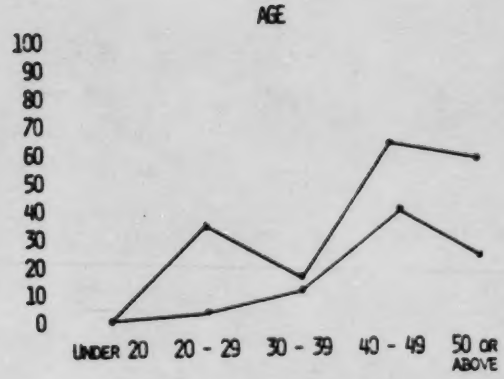
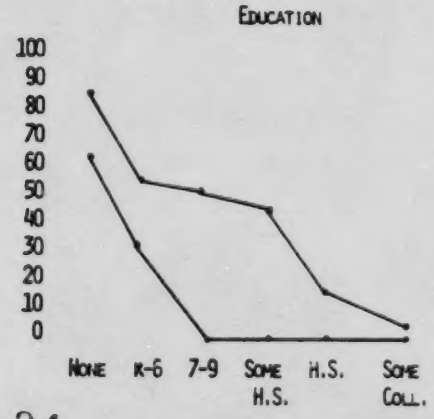










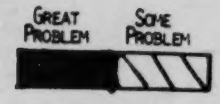
FAMILY

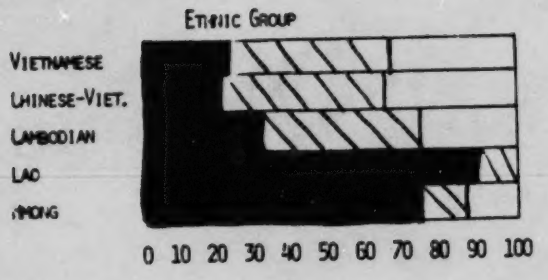
The importance of family to the Indochinese is well-known. Therefore, it was not surprising that 80% expressed that being separated from family members was very much or some problem for them. This was a greater problem for those refugees from Laos than for those from Vietnam. Ninety-six percent of the heads of households reported close family members remaining in Indochina. Locating these family members was very much of a problem for many refugees. Again, the problem was greatest for the Lao and the Hmong. The longer the refugee has been in the United States, the less concern expressed. Pictorial representation of this information and all other related items can be found at the completion of this section.

Close family ties, little acceptance of family conflict, or reluctance to discuss family problems could possibly explain why few refugees expressed any conflict between husband and wife or other relatives living in the household. Little concern was expressed about maintaining family customs in the United States or children learning American cultural values and not accepting those of their parents.

Fear in communicating feelings to family and friends in the home country was some problem for two-thirds of every group. Nearly all the Lao and the Hmong reported this as very much of a problem, however, no more than one-third of the other groups reported it as a great problem. Fear decreased over length of time in the United States. In addition, the higher the current income of the refugee the less communicating of feelings to the Home country were seen as being a problem.

FEAR IN COMMUNICATING YOUR FEELINGS TO FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN HOME COUNTRY





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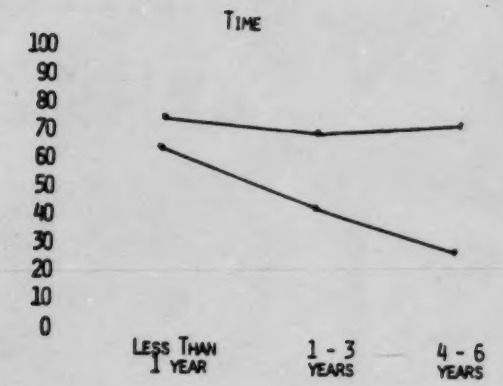
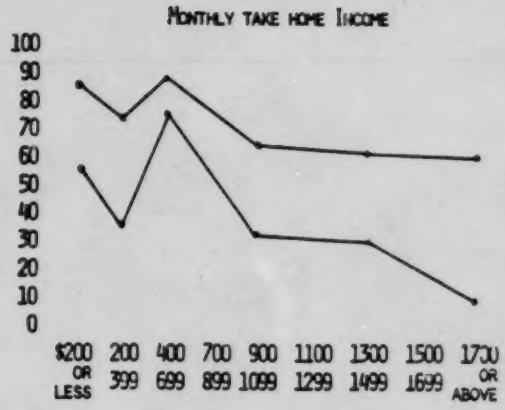
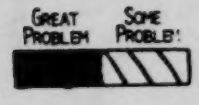
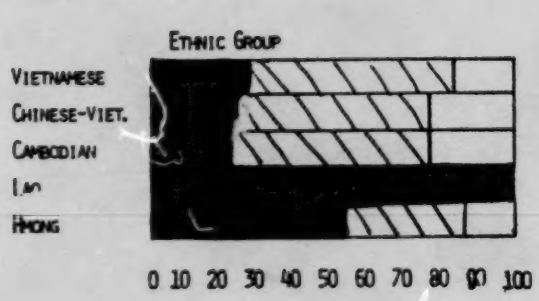


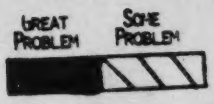


BEING SEPARATED FROM FAMILY MEMBERS





LOCATING FAMILY MEMBERS



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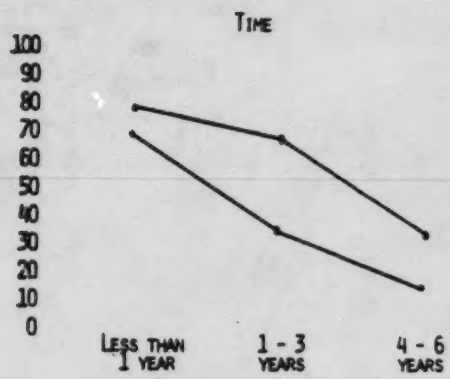
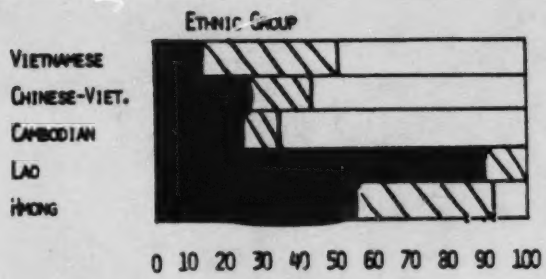




HEALTH

Twenty-six percent of the heads of households reported physical health problems in their family. The Hmong and the Chinese-Vietnamese reported the largest number of health problems. In response to an open-ended question, stomach problems and ulcers were most often mentioned by the Hmong and teeth problems were mentioned by more than one-quarter of the Chinese-Vietnamese. Difficulty in getting medical, dental and hospital care was seen as some problem. Greater concern was seen in Omaha and out-state than in Lincoln. The predominately Vietnamese population in Lincoln could possibly explain this difference. Pictorial representation of this information and all other related items can be found at the completion of this section.

As with other areas of need, time was related to getting adequate medical care. During a refugee's first year in the United States, 55% reported concern about medical care. However, after four years, 19% continued to be concerned.

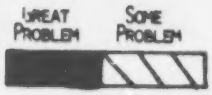
When issues relating to mental health were considered it was found that homesickness was seen as a major problem. Again, length of time in the U.S. served to reduce homesickness, but even after four years, nearly 70% saw it as a problem. Homesickness was much greater for the Lao, Hmong and Cambodians, and less for those from Vietnam. While the Vietnamese as a group have been in the United States for a longer period of time than the Chinese-Vietnamese, their response to this statement was similar. Those refugees in the lowest income groups were twice as likely to report problems in homesickness as those in the highest income group.

Stress and stress-related illnesses were a problem for 64% of the refugees. Stress was reported at high levels until the refugee

had been here for 4 years, and then decreased significantly. Nearly all of the Hmong and Lao reported a problem with stress, as opposed to approximately half of the remaining groups. Stress appeared greatest for those with no formal education, dropping significantly with any amount of education, rising again for those with some college experience. Use of alcohol and drugs was of minimal concern to the refugees.

Painful memories of the war and departure were significantly greater problems for the Hmong and the Lao. Three-quarters of the Hmong reported painful memories as very much of a problem. Less than 10% of the Vietnamese reported this as a great concern. Painful memories decreased gradually with length of residence.

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND HOSPITAL CARE



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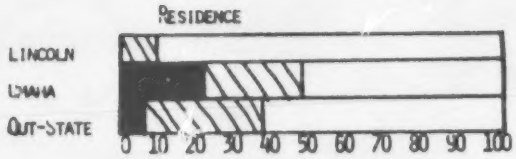
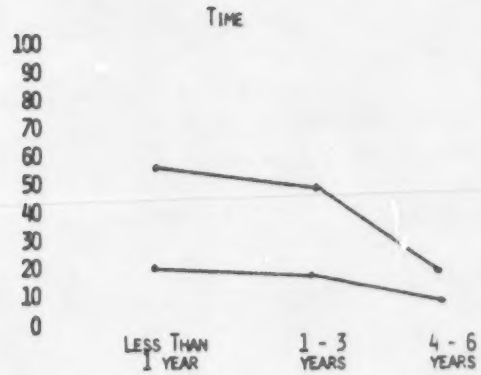
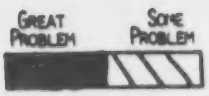
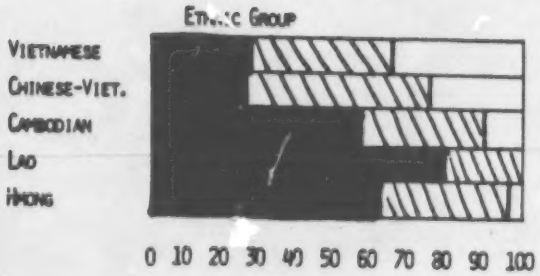




HOMESICKNESS





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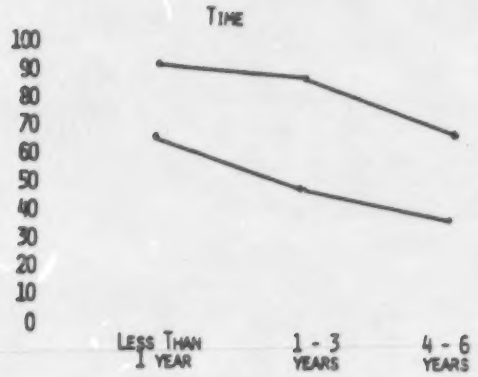
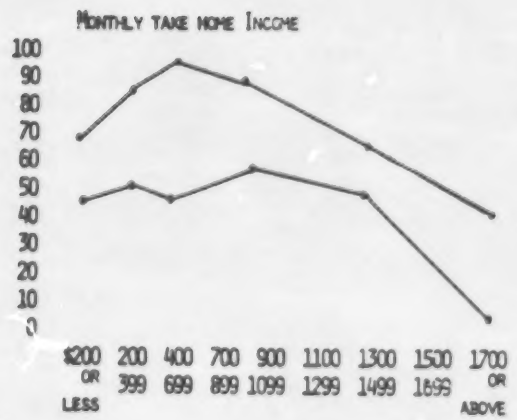
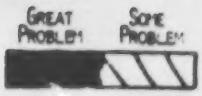




STRESS



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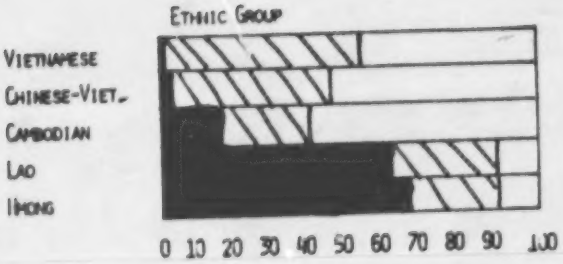
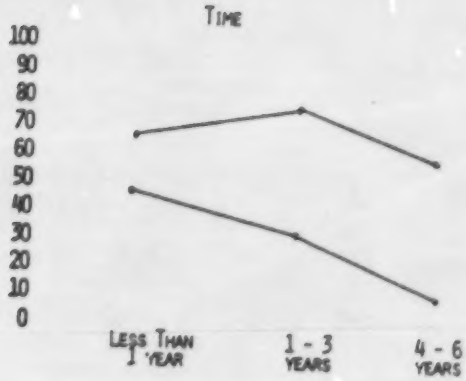
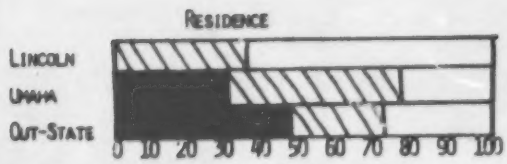
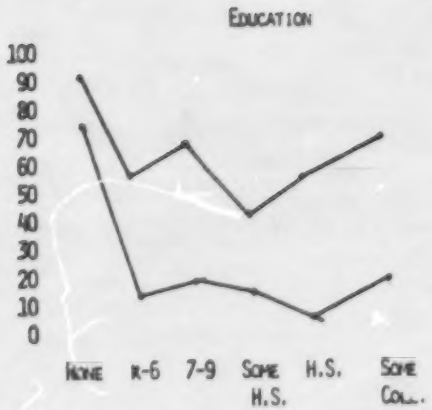
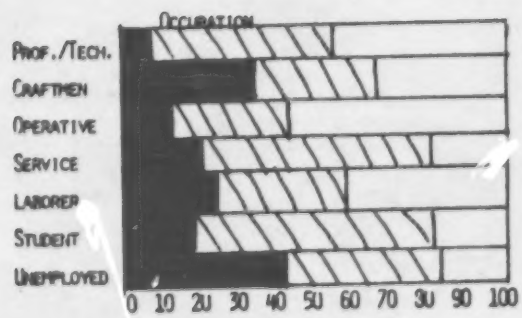


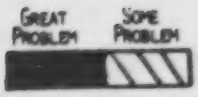








PAINFUL MEMORIES OF THE WAR AND DEPARTURE



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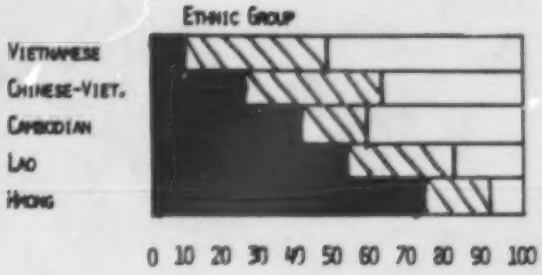
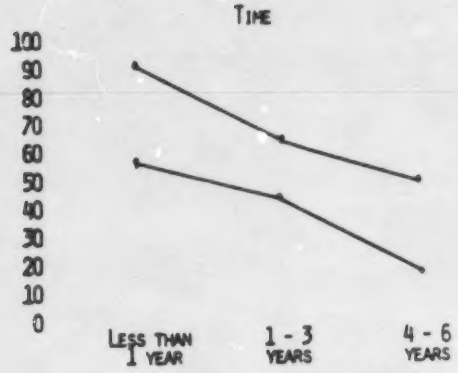




SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

In adjusting to the dramatic changes in social environment necessitated by their change in residence, many refugees experienced problems adjusting to American life. Slightly less than half of the refugee respondents mentioned such concern. Perceiving such problems decreased significantly with time in America. Adjustment problems were also related to education level. They were greatest for those with no education. Almost all of the uneducated refugees reported problems. It decreased to one-fourth for high school graduates but again rose to nearly half for refugees with college experience. Over 80% of the Hmong and Lao reported problems adjusting as opposed to only 8% of the Cambodians and 27% of the Vietnamese. Pictorial representation of this information and all other related items can be found at the completion of this section.

The greatest problem relating to the social environment appeared to be learning English, expressing oneself to Americans and being understood. Very few refugees from any group expressed no problem with communication. The Lao, Hmong and the Chinese-Vietnamese reported the greatest communication difficulties. Time again was an important variable. Concern about communicating reduced with length of residence.

In terms of satisfaction with the ESL classes, a majority of the Lao, Hmong, and the Cambodians expressed dissatisfaction. The Vietnamese groups were generally pleased with the ESL programs.

The refugees reported a need for more information or assistance understanding the American legal system and understanding the American culture. The longer the refugee lived here the less the expressed need for information. Education was also inversely related in that the greater the education the less need. While every group reported a high need for information in these two areas it was greatest for

the Lao, Hmong and Chinese-Vietnamese.

Inferior social status of refugees and American prejudice against them appeared as some problem for a majority of the refugees but very much of a problem for few. Prejudice was less of a problem as reported by those refugees living in rural areas of Nebraska as opposed to those living in Omaha and Lincoln. Nearly three-fourths of those living in rural areas stated that prejudice was no problem compared to less than one-third in the metropolitan areas of the state. Perceived prejudice was highest for the Hmong and lowest for the Lao and Cambodians. The greatest concern was expressed by those with some college experience and for those who had been in the U.S.A. for more than four years.

Transportation problems, need for information for passing drivers' tests, and traffic regulations all had similar statistical outcomes. Time was the best measure. A decrease in transportation problems was particularly noticeable after 4 years. This was also true as income increased and with greater education. Transportation problems were greatest for the Chinese-Vietnamese and Lao, and lowest for the Vietnamese.

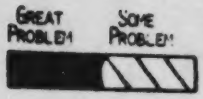
Other areas addressed in the study were educational opportunities, children's schooling and religion. Slightly over half of the refugees reported that the limited educational opportunities for adults available to them were some or very much of a problem. Concern for educational opportunities was greatest for the Hmong and the Lao. Very few refugee parents on the other hand said that their children were experiencing any school problems.

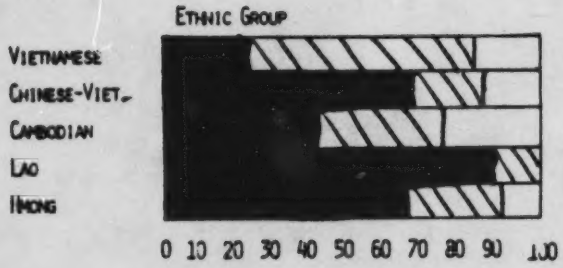
About 70% of the refugee respondents felt the help they received from their sponsors was just right. The Hmong had a greater tendency to state that they had not received enough help while the Vietnamese

were more apt to respond that they had received too much help. Americans expecting refugees to practice their religion and difficulty in practicing their own religion were not seen as problems by over three-fourths of the refugees.

The refugee respondents were also asked whether they read newspapers in their own language and/or American newspapers and magazines. Regarding the reading of newspapers in their own language, ethnicity proved to be an important variance. Nearly three quarters of the Vietnamese responded positively. None of the Cambodians read a paper in their own native language. Availability of native languages newspapers no doubt was an important influence. Education, income, and time were also strongly related. The increase in readership over length of residence was similar to the increase seen with greater amounts of education. Ethnic group also was an important factor. While 73% of the Vietnamese read American publications only 10% of the Lao did. Lincoln refugees were more apt to read American newspapers than were residents of Omaha or out-state.

DIFFICULTIES IN EXPRESSING YOURSELF OR BEING UNDERSTOOD





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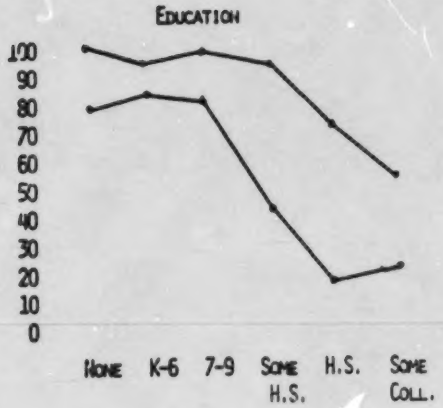
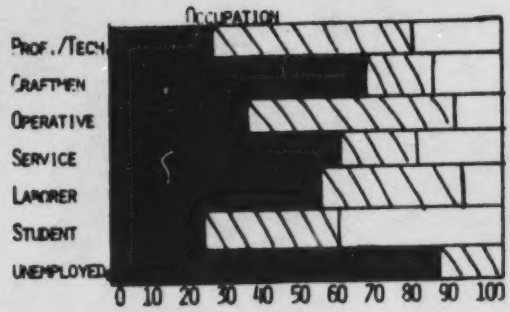
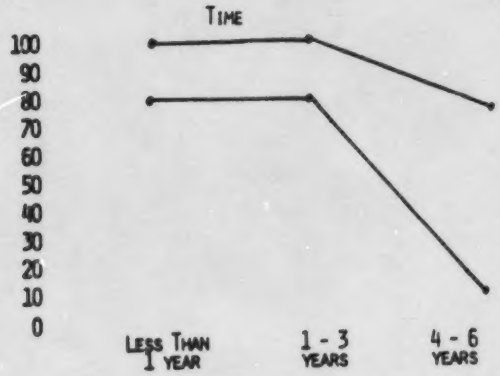
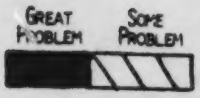






INFERIOR SOCIAL STATUS



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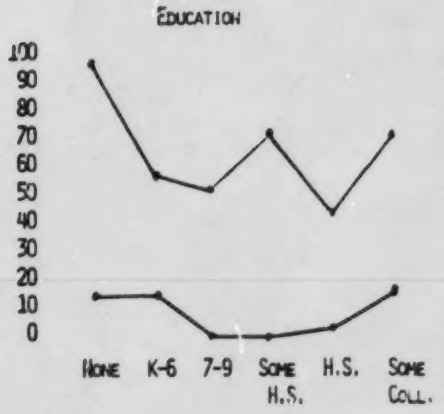
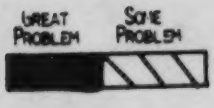


AMERICAN PREJUDICE AGAINST REFUGEES



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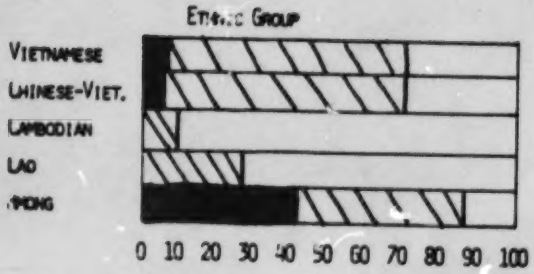

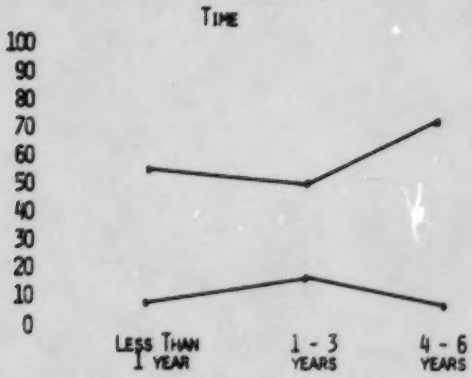

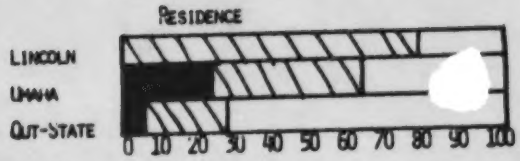

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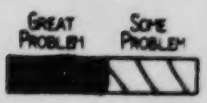

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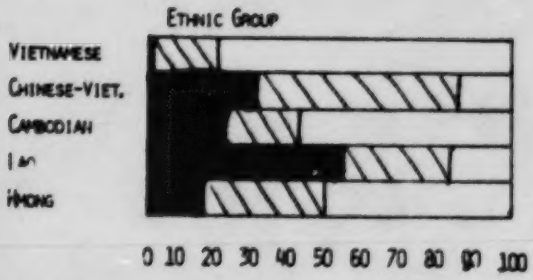
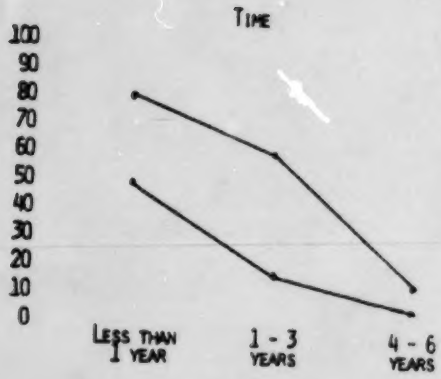
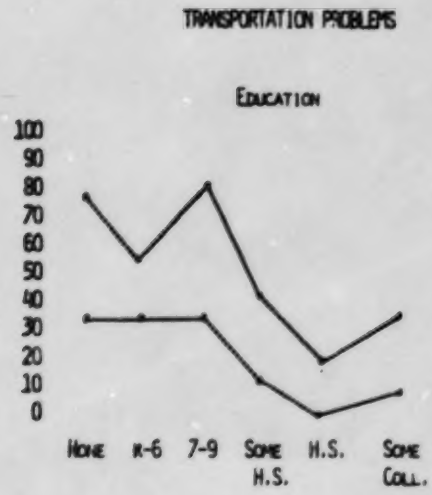
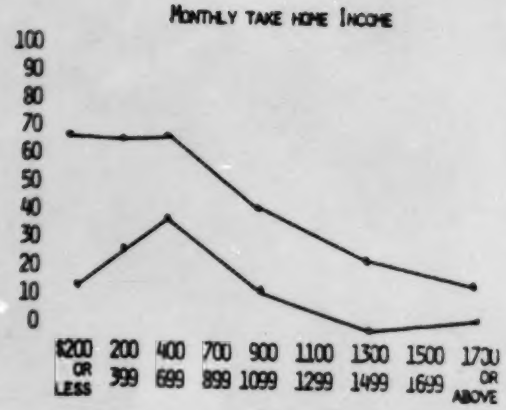
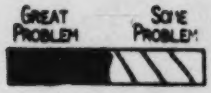


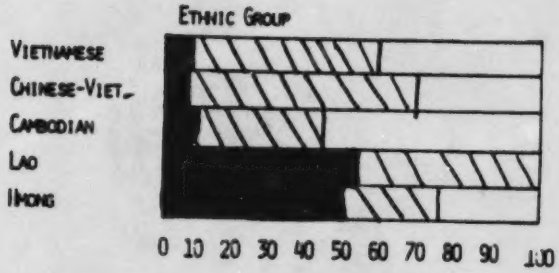


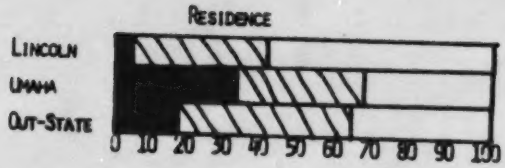




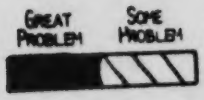
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO YOU







UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN CUSTOMS



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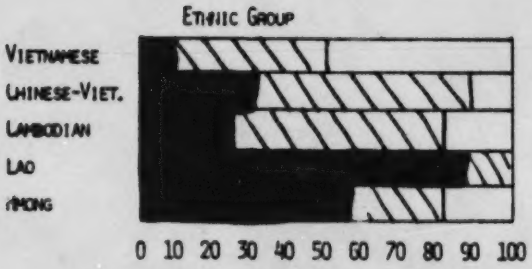
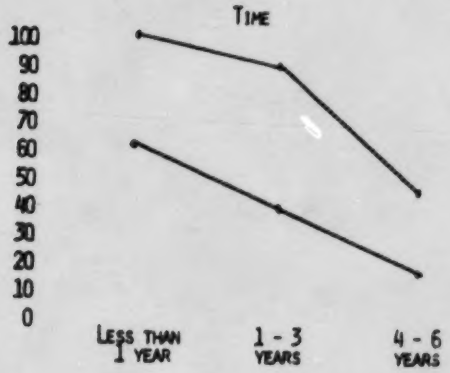
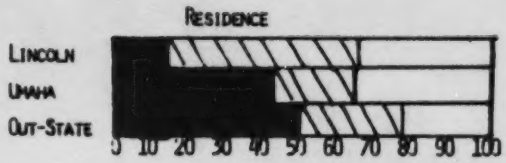
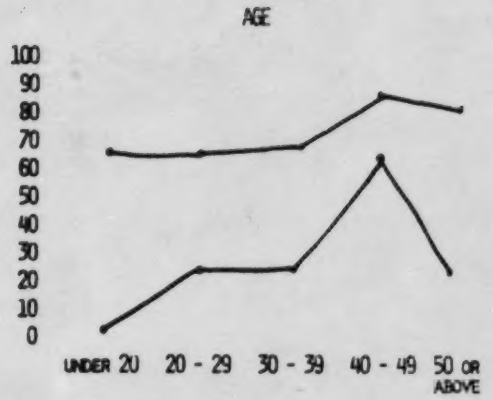
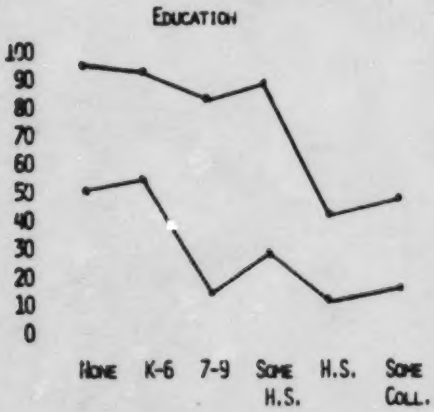


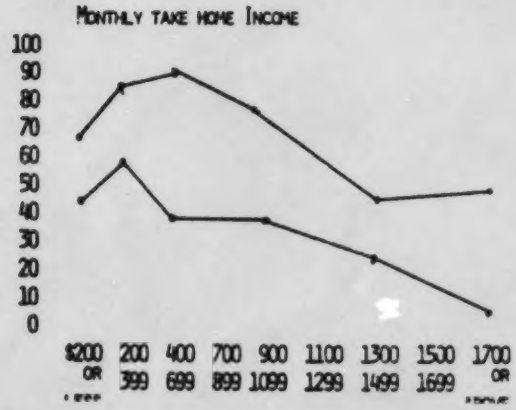




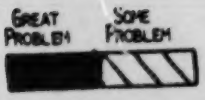


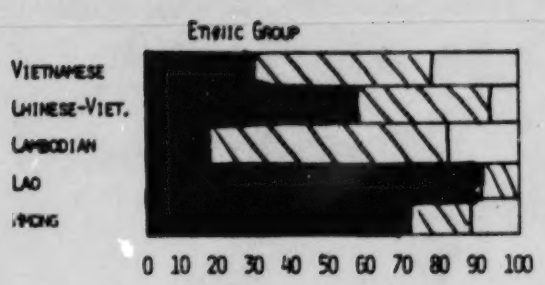
UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN CUSTOMS





UNDERSTANDING THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM





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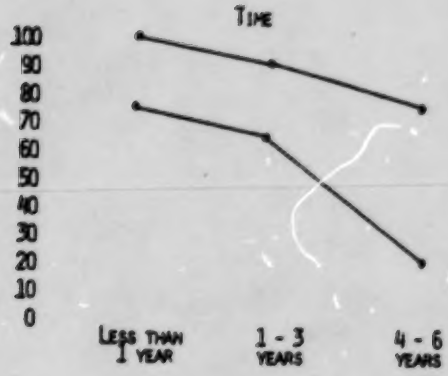
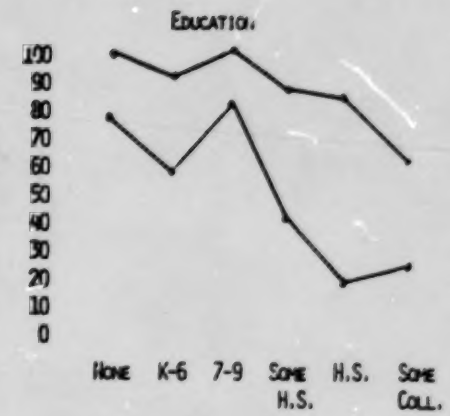
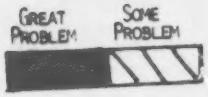




DO YOU READ AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES?



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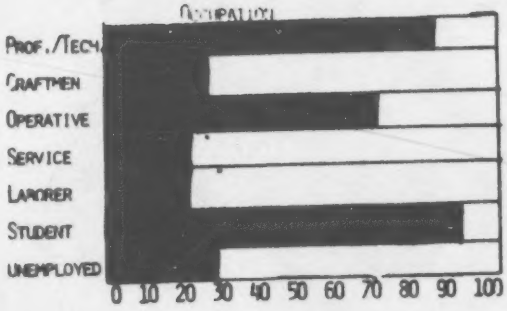

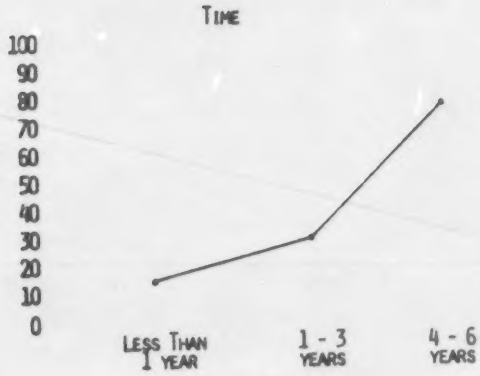

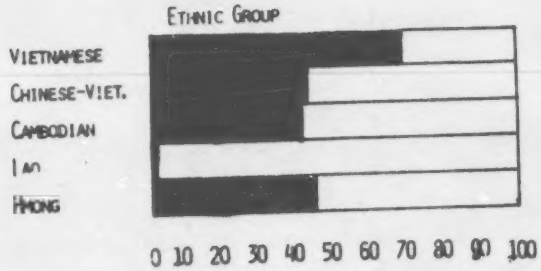

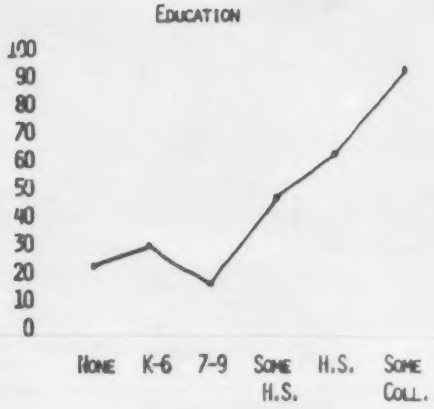

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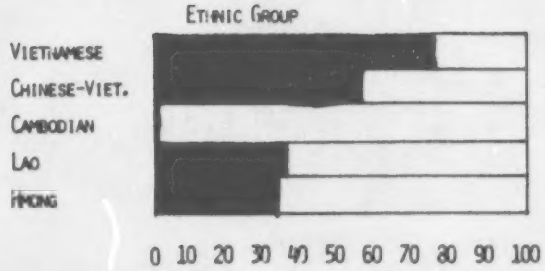
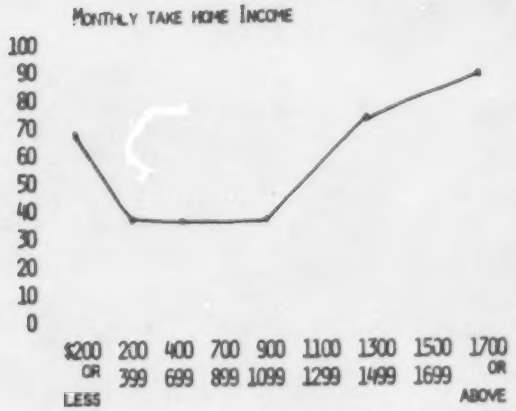
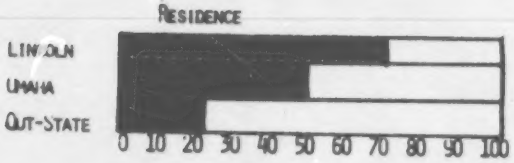
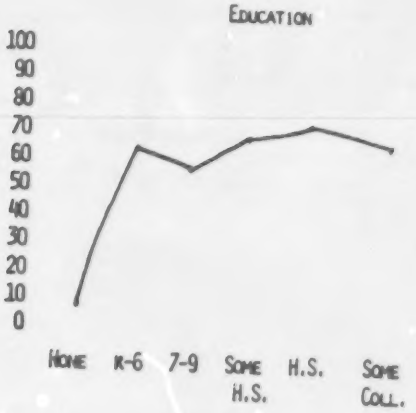
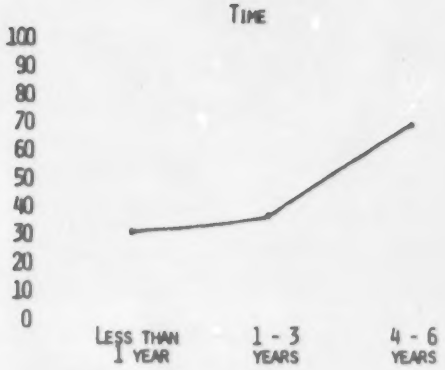










CLOTHING

Refugees indicated needs for clothing information/assistance related to size, purchase, function, construction and care, in addition to selling of handmade items such as clothing or crafts. Approximately one-third of all refugees indicated need on items regarding use of the sewing machine and making of clothing. Selling handmade items ranged next with about one-fourth of the respondents desiring this information. Seventeen percent responded positively to the need for information/assistance in the selection of clothing while 8% desired care information.

Need for specific clothing items ranged from 35% of total respondents for cold weather clothing to 24% for shoes and overshoes to approximately 18% for underwear, pajamas, and outerwear.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

The interviewers who administered the questionnaire obtained a 24-hour food recall from one adult member of the family. This was usually the person who responded to the questionnaire.

The interviewers were lay people who were bi-lingual. Training for the food recalls included the need to list all foods and beverages eaten in a 24-hour period. Pictures of food portions and a 12-ounce paper bowl were given to the interviewers to aid in obtaining amounts eaten. However, amounts were not obtained on many of the food recalls. Some of the interviews, especially those outstate, were done by phone and amounts were difficult to estimate. Ninety-five food recalls were obtained in 115 interviews. All of the food recalls were with adults ranging in age from 18 to 63. (Table 12)

Food recalls were used from 95 Indochinese refugees settling in Nebraska. Five ethnic groups were included: Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese, Chinese-Vietnamese, and Cambodian.(Table 12)

TABLE 12 INDOCHINESE REFUGEES FIT FOOD RECALLS

	TOTAL	Male	Female
Hmong	23	16	7
Lao	11	9	2
Vietnamese	36	25	11
Chinese-Vietnamese	18	9	9
Cambodian	7	7	0
TOTALS	95	66	29

In analyzing the food recalls the number of times a food was eaten in one day was used instead of amount of food eaten. Thus, when rice was eaten at lunch and dinner it was counted twice.

Because amounts of food were not used, nutrient contents of the

diet could not be estimated. It was possible, however, to calculate a dietary score based on the number of times a food was eaten in one day. The dietary score methods used was described by Guthrie and Scheer (2) as shown in Table 13.

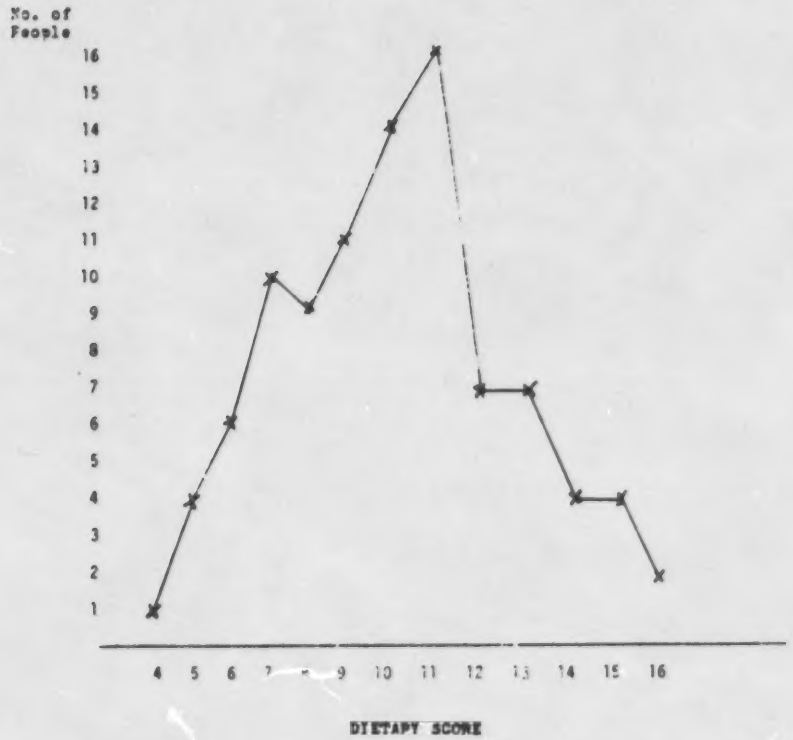
TABLE 13 DIETARY SCORE BASED ON BASIC FOUR FOOD GROUPS

Food Group	Points per serving	Possible food group score
Milk and milk products (up to a maximum of 2)	2	4
Meat and meat alternates* (up to a maximum of 2)	2	4
Fruit and vegetables (up to a maximum of 4)	1	4
Bread and cereals **	1	4
TOTAL dietary score		16

*Includes animal protein foods, legumes and nuts.
**Includes enriched and whole grains

Dietary scores were calculated for the 95 diets collected. Twenty-one diets scored between 4 and 7; 50 diets scored between 8 and 11; and 24 diets scored between 12 and 16. According to Guthrie (2) ".....a score of 16, indicative of recording the suggested number of Basic Four servings, met the RDA for ? of the 12 nutrients examined and exceeded approximately four-fifths of the recommended level for the remaining 5 nutrients." Only two diets scored 16 which is the highest score attainable. Table 14 shows the distribution of dietary scores.

TABLE 14 DIETARY SCORES OF 95 INDOCHINESE REFUGEES



The dietary scores were used to assess possible nutritional differences based upon sex, ethnicity, and length of time in the United States. The data are shown in Table 15. Analysis of variance indicated no significant differences in dietary scores related to sex, ethnicity, or length of time in this country.

TABLE 15 DIETARY SCORES - Sex, Ethnicity and Time

		Mean Dietary Score	Probability
Sex	Male	10.11	
	Female	9.45	Not Significant
Ethnicity	Hmong	10.17	
	Lao	9.18	
	Vietnamese	9.19	
	Chinese-Vietnamese	11.06	
	Cambodian	10.85	Not Significant
Time in U.S.A.	Less than 1 year	9.84	
	1 to 3 years	10.14	
	Over 3 years	9.79	Not Significant

An analysis was made of specific food groups eaten or missed. Table 16 shows that two or more foods from each of the four groups were included by only 17 per cent of the people. At least one food in each group was included by an additional 31 per cent. Fifty-three per cent missed one or more groups.

TABLE 16 FOODS EATEN FROM FOUR FOOD GROUPS

Fruit-Vegetable; Bread-Cereal; Milk-Cheese; Meat, Poultry, Fish and Beans

	2 or more foods from each of 4 groups			At least 1 food from each of 4 groups			On or more groups missing		
	%			%			%		
	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F
HMONG	17	25	0	43	44	43	39	31	57
LAO	9	11	0	45	44	50	55	55	50
VIETNAMESE	17	20	9	14	16	9	69	64	82
CHINESE-VIETNAMESE	17	11	22	44	11	11	39	11	67
CAMBODIAN	17	20	10	32	36	21	53	45	69
TOTALS	17	20	10	31	26	21	52	45	69

Avoidance of food groups can mean the omission of important sources of nutrients. For example, omitting the milk group in this country makes it very difficult to obtain sufficient calcium.

The milk groups was missed by 48 per cent of the people while the fruit-vegetable group was missed by 10 per cent, and the meat group by only 1 per cent. No one missed the bread cereal group. (See Table 17)

TABLE 17 FOOD GROUPS MISSED

	Missed only milk-cheese group			Missed only fruit-veg. group			Missed both milk-cheese & fruit-veg.			Missed both milk-cheese & meat group			Ate at least 1 or 2 foods from each of 4 groups		
	%			%			%			%			%		
	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F
Hmong	22	19	29	0	0	0	17	13	29	0	0	0	61	69	43
Lao	36	33	50	18	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	44	50
Vietnamese	56	52	64	6	0	18	6	8	0	3	4	0	31	36	18
Chinese Vietnamese	39	11	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	89	33
Cambodian	43	43	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	57	57	--
TOTALS	41	35	55	4	3	7	6	6	7	1	2	0	47	55	31

Table 18 shows the average number of times foods were eaten from each of the five food groups. The lowest number of times foods were eaten was in the so-called caution group -- fats, sweets and alcohol. Alcoholic beverages did not show up in our sample except for two beers -- one each for a Vietnamese and a Chinese-Vietnamese.

TABLE 18 AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES FOODS EATEN FOR ONE DAY FROM FIVE FOOD GROUPS

	(N=)	Fruit-Vegetable	Bread-Cereal	Milk-Cheese	Meat	Fats, Sweets & Alcohol
Hmong	(23)	1.61	2.83	.96	2.70	.22
Lao	(11)	1.55	2.55	.55	2.64	.27
Vietnamese	(36)	2.25	2.39	.67	2.42	1.00
Chinese Vietnamese	(18)	3.00	3.11	1.06	3.11	.94
Cambodian	(7)	2.71	2.71	1.14	3.14	1.71
TOTALS	(95)	2.19	2.67	.83	2.69	.77

Rice, vegetables, poultry, fruits and pork and pork products were the five most frequently eaten foods for the total group. Each ethnic group varied somewhat. (See Table 19)

TABLE 19 THE MOST FREQUENTLY EATEN FOODS
AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES PER PERSON FOR ONE DAY

Food[1]	Total N=95	Hmong N=23	Lao N=11	Vietnamese N=36	Chinese-Vietnamese N=18	Cambodian N=7
1. Rice	1.72	2.17	2.27	1.28	1.61	1.86
2. Vegetables	1.37	.52	.55	1.47	1.94	1.43
3. Poultry	.81	1.39	.91	.36	.72	1.29
4. Fruits	.78	1.04	1.00	.64	.83	.14
5. Pork & pork products	.78	.74	.91	.94	.61	.29
6. Milk	.64	.78	.55	.44	.72	1.14
7. Beef	.52	.39	.73	.56	.22	1.29
8. Soups	.47	.09	.09	.64	.89	.43
9. Soft drinks	.42	.13	.18	.44	.67	1.00
10. Bread	.31	.17	.00	.36	.56	.29
11. Assorted noodles	.31	.04	.00	.47	.56	.14
12. Eggs	.31	.17	.00	.33	.61	.29
13. Coffee	.29	.09	.27	.42	.33	.29
14. Tea	.19	.00	.18	.19	.17	.86
15. Meat	.14	.00	.00	.03	.67	.00
16. Salads	.13	.00	.00	.08	.11	1.00

[1]Foods are listed in order of frequency of total group

American types of foods appeared in 52 per cent of the diets. Soft drinks, breads, cookies, cakes, and donuts were among the most popular American foods consumed. It is difficult to classify foods as strickly American, however. For example, soft drinks are also widely available in the Orient and do not necessarily represent an "acquired taste" for refugees in this country. The inclusion of American type foods was significantly related to length of time in this country. The longer the refugees were here the more American type foods were included.

TABLE 20 AMERICAN TYPES OF FOODS
AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES PER PERSON FOR ONE DAY

Food	Total N=95	Hmong N=23	Lao N=11	Viet-namese N=36	Chinese-Viet-namese N=18	Cambo-dian N=7
Soft drinks	.42	.13	.18	.44	.67	1.00
Bread	.31	.17	.00	.36	.56	.29
Cookies, cakes & donuts	.14	.22	.09	.06	.11	.43
Salads	.13	.00	.00	.08	.11	1.00
Cheese	.12	.13	.00	.14	.16	.00
Hamburger	.08	.00	.00	.22	.00	.00
Sandwich	.06	.09	.00	.06	.11	.00
Potato chips, french fries & potatoes	.06	.04	.00	.06	.11	.14
Cereals	.05	.13	.09	.03	.00	.00
Gelatin	.03	.00	.00	.06	.06	.00
Pizza	.02	.00	.00	.03	.06	.00
TOTALS	1.42	.91	.36	1.53	1.94	2.86

Snacks were eaten by 28 per cent of the Indochinese. The only ethnic group not reporting snacks was the Lao.

In addition to the food recalls, a variety of questions about food and nutrition were included on the questionnaire. Sixteen per cent of the Indochinese expressed some concern with providing a healthful diet to their families. A lack of information about nutrition was mentioned by 10 per cent.

Eight per cent of the total group reported that milk did not agree with them. At least one person in each ethnic group, except Cambodian, reported that milk caused them some problems. Foods from the home country were missed by 64 per cent of the people. Fruits and vegetables (29%) were most frequently mentioned missed foods, followed by fish (23%) and traditional foods (13%).

A need for information or assistance was mentioned for a number of food related items in a forced choice question. Preparing American type foods, reading recipes, and foods for feeding infants and children were the three areas most often requested. Page 4 of the Appendix VI shows the response of refugees to a variety of food concerns.

Food and Nutrition Discussion

Many of the food patterns of the Indochinese refugees appeared to be retained from the home countries. The frequent use of rice, vegetables and some type of meat for a meal was noted on the diets. On the other hand, some traditional foods, vegetables and fish consumed may not be available or be quite costly in this country. The fish bones, soy milk, and certain of the vegetables in the home land supplied some calcium. Less protein consumed in the home land may have had the advantage of reducing the requirement for calcium. According to Casey (1) red meat and poultry were very expensive in Vietname and were considered a delicacy. The amount of red meat and poultry consumed is probably higher in this country since the costs are more reasonable than in the home countries.

In this country the milk group is the main source of calcium. The milk group, however, was the least used of the basic four groups for our sample. Adding more foods from the milk group as well as other foods high in calcium might be beneficial for the Indochinese.

Rice was used abundantly by all ethnic groups. The continued use of rice would be beneficial. Attention should be given, however, to buying enriched or brown rice. Since brown rice may not be popular with Indochinese, it may not be a realistic recommendation.

Indochinese people in the home land wash their rice thoroughly before cooking because it may not be cleaned very well before packaging. The Indochinese refugees in this country need help in realizing enriched rice is packed clean and the vitamins and minerals that enrich it are coated on the outside of the rice. Washing the clean, enriched rice results in removing the enrichment vitamins and minerals.

Imported rice is a favorite among many Indochinese. It is difficult to ascertain the cleanliness and/or enriched quality of this rice.

The need expressed for American type recipes might partly be fulfilled with those featuring the milk and cheese group. Although lactose intolerance has been reported (3) to be high among Vietnamese, small amounts can often be tolerated.

Encouragement should be given to retain the food preparation techniques such as short cooking of vegetables.

The average number of times people had foods from the fats, sweets and alcohol group was relatively low. In general the diets appeared to be relatively low in fat. These are additional examples of practices worthy of continuing.

Summary

A wide range of dietary scores resulted from the analysis of 95 Indochinese refugees 24 hour food recalls. Of particular concern are the 21 that scored 7 or less. The lower scores indicate limited variety

of foods and poorer nutrient intake. Only two diets scored a 16, which means the Basic Four food group recommendations were met. There were no significant differences in dietary scores related to sex, ethnicity or length of time in this country.

Forty-eight per cent of the people did not eat foods from the milk-cheese group. Ten per cent did not eat foods from the fruit-vegetable group, while only one per cent did not eat foods from the meat group. Everyone included foods from the breads and cereal group. In general, the diets appeared relatively low in fats, sweets and alcohol.

Rice, vegetables, poultry, fruits and pork were the five most frequently eaten foods among Nebraska's Indochinese. American type foods appeared in 52 per cent of the diets.

The foods most often mentioned as being missed from the home country were certain fruits and vegetables, fish and traditional foods.

The highest need indicated for information among the food and nutrition items were for: preparing American type foods, reading recipes, and foods for feeding infants and children.

CONCLUSION

The Nebraska Indochinese Refugee Needs Assessment revealed that the biggest problems facing refugees were communication problems, employment and job training, as well as issues related to homesickness and separation from family members. A need for information relating to the American legal system, American customs, and many issues involving financial management were priority areas for continuing education. The refugee perceived comparitively few problems relating to health and housing. Perceptions of Americans working with refugees may differ in these areas.

In examining the responses to each of the statements and questions, the role that each of the independent variables played must be considered before any conclusions can be drawn. In addition to ethnic group, the length of residence, income, and education all influenced the data.

While in general it appeared that the Vietnamese had few problems adjusting, it must also be considered that as a group they had been in the U.S. for a longer period of time, were better educated and were currently earning a higher income. It was not just being Vietnamese in and of itself that created a better adjustment but a combination of many factors. However, based on the statistical analysis of Pearson's r^2, ethnic group was a significant measure of variance. Possibly the previous exposure to a half million American troups and personnel over a period of time gave the Vietnamese a greater exposure to Western culture.

From examining the data it appeared that the Hmong and the Lao were in greater need than the other groups. While no doubt true, it must be considered that the variable of motivation for taking part in

the survey was not revealed in the data. Based on the statements made by the interviewers it appeared that the Hmong and the Lao respondents were more highly motivated toward completing the interview. The Hmong, in particular, believed the results of the survey might be of benefit to refugees. They seemed very interested in helping others. Such an attitude was not evident in other groups. This factor may have led to greater honesty in the Hmong and Lao responses. Ethnic group and length of time in the United States were the two independent variables most frequently related to the items on the questionnaire. Of the 25 significant Chi-square items, 22 were related to ethnic group and 21 to length of time in the U.S. Education played a significant role in 15 of the items, while occupation, urban/rural, income, and age played lesser roles.

The extent of variance on the 25 items found to be significant was determined by Pearson's r squared. Variance in excess of 10% was reported in this study. For 16 of the 25 items, length of time in the United States was the most important measure. In excess of 40% of variance on three items was accounted for by time. Education was second in importance contributing to one-half of the items. The highest amount of variance explained by education was 32%. Ethnic and income were of lesser importance as measures of variance, being significant in ten and six of the 25 items respectively. A maximum of 18% and 15% of variance was explained by ethnic group and income respectively.

In conclusion, the statistical measures in this study confirmed the impact and the inter-relationship of the various independent variables. Length of residence and education seemed to have the greatest impact. In other words, a demographic profile of better adjustment for the refugee would be a Vietnamese who has lived in the United States

for four or more years, who had received an education in the home country, and who is earning a higher than average (for refugees) income.

The question is again raised, "Are refugees in the State of Nebraska able to experience the 'Good Life'?" It appeared that the refugee population has many unmet problems. Need for financial information, better communication skills, lack of jobs and job training, transportation problems, and home-country related concerns all weigh heavily on the refugee. However, it can be concluded that with longer residence and higher education level, the 'Good Life' becomes more of a reality.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Nebraska Indochinese Refugee Needs Assessment and discussions with refugees and social workers, the following recommendations are made.

1. The establishment of Indochinese Cultural Centers in Omaha and Lincoln could prove to be a valuable mechanism in assisting refugees with adjustment problems associated with living in a different culture. Such centers could be a gathering place for Indochinese persons and hopefully a vehicle whereby differing ethnic groups could combat isolation, join forces, and work together to solve common problems. The Centers would encourage the maintainence of the rich cultural background from which the refugees came and would be helpful in reducing homesickness, 'culture shock', and depression associated with the loss of material possessions and family members.

   A continuing mission of the Centers would be the planning and implementation of adult programs in such areas as: American customs and laws, financial management and housing, nutrition and food preparation, as well as car repair, crafts, gardening, etc. As much as possible, refugees would provide expertise along with assistance from local persons knowledgeable in each of the areas to optimize the learning environment.

   An additional objective of the cultural centers would be a deepened cultural appreciation and sensitivity by Americans through educational programs, exhibits, etc. to the wider community agencies and schools.

   The cultural centers should act as mutual assistance organi-

zations. Such organizations have been very successful in other parts of the country. Government agencies should aid the refugees in helping each other by providing them with funding opportunities and staff training. Such structures in the refugee community itself might be able to provide assistance to those in need more efficiently than many government agencies are able to do.

Approximately 85% of the refugees in the State live within 50 miles of Omaha or Lincoln. The needs of those outside of this area may be more difficult to meet.

2. Voluntary agencies and government agencies have as a rule performed well in assisting refugees. However, only recently have they started cooperating with each other. More thought should now be given to ways in which professional, public and grass roots structure can be integrated into a coordinated service system.

3. The time frame for the acculturation process needs to be expanded. Adaptation to a totally new way of life does occur with increasing length of residence as the study shows, however, adaptation must be seen in terms of a matter of years. It does not occur in one or two years.

4. ESL Programs vary greatly. However, some programs may need to revise methods of instruction to allow for more time to practice in simulated life experiences, particularly those related to social functioning in American Culture. In addition, classes should be held for different levels of English proficiency with past educational backgrounds taken into account, if possible. Great emphasis must continue to be placed on English training and its availability.

5. Many refugees came to Nebraska with skills that can not translate to a highly technological life-style. A major need is vocational training for refugees that would help make them self-sufficient, self-fulfilled societal members. Such training needs to be geared toward the refugee with few English skills. Presently, refugees with limited English ability are left out of existing programs.

Such vocational training should include survival English, social adjustment, drivers education, job skills training and application, career counseling and referral. Private industry, local, state and federal agencies need to cooperate in setting up such vocational training programs.

6. Some food and nutrition education should be provided to Indochinese refugees. It is important for the refugees to learn about using foods from all the Basic Four Food groups. Equally important is learning to include sufficient calcium-rich foods. For people who cannot tolerate much milk, other sources of calcium such as certain vegetables should be taught.

Other items which should be included in nutrition education are: keeping the fats, sweets and alcohol low, as it has been shown in this study; and purchasing enriched rice and being aware of the importance of not washing it in order to save nutrients. Refugees should feel comfortable in requesting local supermarkets to obtain desired vegetables and other foods when possible. Retaining desirable native food preparation techniques such as short cooking of vegetables should be emphasized as well as preparing American type foods and reading recipes. Food and nutrition education should also demonstrate foods for feeding infants and children.

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Appendix I

PERSONS INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

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NEBRASKA INDO CHINESE REFUGEE SURVEY

Questions 1 and 2 are to be answered by the coder only.

1. Household Code Number. _____

2. Member Code Number _____
(Code values are found in the codebook on page 1.)

Please provide the following information about everyone who lives in the same residence with you.

	3. Age	4. Sex	5. Relationship to Head of Household	6. Length of Time in U.S.A.	7. Occupation in Home Country	8. Occupation in U.S.A.	9. Education Level	10. Number of Hours of English Instruction/ Week	11. What Education or Job Training Are You Receiving Now?
Member 1 = Head of Household									
Member 2									
Member 3									
Member 4									
Member 5									
Member 6									
Member 7									
Member 8									
Member 9									
Member 10									
Member 11									
Member 12									

12. What is the ethnicity of the members of your household?
(If more than one category, circle appropriate numbers.)

Vietnamese	1
Chinese-Vietnamese	2
Laotian	3
Lao H'mong	4
Cambodian	5
Chinese-Cambodian	6
Other	7

13. City or town in which you live. _____

14. What schools do your children attend? (list all) _____

15. Are your children involved in extracurricular school activities?

Yes	No
1	2

16. If yes, what activities?

sports	1
music	2
drama	3
clubs	4
other	5

17. What type of housing is your current residence?

house	1
apartment	2
trailer	3
dormitory	4
single room	5
other	6

18. Are you renting or buying your housing?

renting	1
buying	2
other	3

19. How much is your rent or mortgage payment?

less than $100	1
$100-199	2
$200-299	3
$300-399	4
$400-499	5
$500-599	6

20. What is the total take home household income per month?

up to $200 per month	1
$200-399 per month	2
$400-699 per month	3
$700-899 per month	4
$900-1,099 per month	5
$1,100-1,299 per month	6
$1,300-1,499 per month	7
$1,500-1,699 per month	8
more than $1,700	9

21. Do you have enough money to meet monthly expenses?

Yes	No
1	2

22. Do any members in your household receive fringe benefits from employment such as hospital insurance or retirement?

no one is employed	1
yes	2
no	3
I don't know	4

23. Please circle the sources of financial or material support your household is now receiving.

AFCD	1	relatives or Vietnamese friends	8
Medicaid	2	food stamps	9
Vietnamese Relief	3	WIC Supplementary Food Program	10
educational grants/loans	4	unemployment	11
churches	5	job	12
American friends/sponsors	6	other	13
community agencies	7		

		Yes	No
24.	Do you have a refrigerator?	1	2
25.	washing machine?	1	2
26.	dryer?	1	2
27.	telephone?	1	2
28.	T.V.?	1	2
29.	radio?	1	2
30.	stereo?	1	2
31.	car?	1	2

HOUSING

	Yes	No
32. Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with housing now?	1	2

33. If yes, what difficulties?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

	Yes	No
34. Have you or your family had any housing problems since your arrival?	1	2

35. If yes, what problem?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

36. How have you resolved them?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

Please mark how much of a problem, if any, the following categories are for you or your family.

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
37. Uncertainty of residency status	1	2	3	8
38. The neighborhood you live in	1	2	3	8
39. Cost of housing	1	2	3	8
40. Crowded housing	1	2	3	8
41. Poor housing condition	1	2	3	8

EMPLOYMENT

42. Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with employment now? Yes 1 No 2

43. If yes, what difficulties?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

44. Have you or your family had difficulties with employment since arriving in the United States? Yes 1 No 2

45. If yes, what difficulties?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

46. How have you resolved them?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

Please mark how much of a problem, if any, the following categories are for you and your household.

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
47. Dissatisfaction with current job	1	2	3	8
48. No employment	1	2	3	8
49. Underemployment (working at a level below occupation in home country)	1	2	3	8
50. Lack of job skills training program	1	2	3	8
51. Insufficient job skills	1	2	3	8

FAMILY

52. Do you or members of your household have any problems relating to family life now? Yes 1 No 2

53. If yes, what problems?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

	Yes	No
54. Have you or your family had any family problems since arriving in the United States?	1	2

55. If yes, what problems?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

56. How have you resolved them?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

Please mark how much of a problem, if any, the following categories are for you or your family.

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
57. Being separated from family members	1	2	3	8
58. Locating family members	1	2	3	8
59. Fear in communicating your feelings to family and friends in home country	1	2	3	8
60. Conflict between husband and wife over each other's role in the family due to change in culture	1	2	3	8
61. Children learning American cultural values and not accepting yours	1	2	3	8
62. Maintaining family customs in a new land	1	2	3	8
63. Conflicts between relatives living together in the same household	1	2	3	8

64. Which relatives of yours remain in your home country?

parents	1
sisters or brothers	2
children	3
grandparents	4
aunts or uncles	5
cousins	6
unknown	7

65. Which age group in your household is having the most difficult time adjusting?

0-12	1
13-19	2
20-30	3
31-50	4
50 and above	5

66. Why are they having a difficult time adjusting?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

HEALTH

67. Do you or members of your household have any health problems? — Yes 1 / No 2

68. If yes, what problems?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

69. Have you or your family had any health problems since your arrival? — Yes 1 / No 2

70. If yes, what problems?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

71. How have you resolved them?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

Please mark how much of a problem, if any, the following categories are for you and your family now.

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
72. Stress and stress-related illnesses (stomachaches, headaches, fatigue)	1	2	3	8
73. Homesickness	1	2	3	8
74. Painful memories of war and departure	1	2	3	8
75. Use of alcohol and drugs in your family	1	2	3	8
76. Difficulty in getting medical, dental, and hospital care	1	2	3	8
77. Pregnancy and childbirth	1	2	3	8

Have all household members received the following kinds of health screening since arriving in the United States?

	Yes	No	Some
78. Medical	1	2	3
79. Dental	1	2	3
80. Hearing	1	2	3
81. Sight	1	2	3

82. How do you rate the health of your household?

Excellent 1
Good 2
Fair 3
Poor 4

EDUCATION, COMMUNITY, and SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

83. Do you or members of your household currently have any problems adjusting to American life? — Yes 1 / No 2

84. If yes, what problems?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

	Yes	No
85. Have you or your family had any difficulties adjusting to American life since you arrived in the United States?	1	2

86. If yes, what difficulties?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

87. How have you resolved them?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

Please mark how much of a problem, if any, the following categories are for you or your family now.

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
88. Inferior social status of refugees	1	2	3	8
89. American prejudice against refugees	1	2	3	8
90. Difficulty in practicing your own religion	1	2	3	8
91. Americans expecting you to practice their religion	1	2	3	8
92. Difficulties expressing yourself to, or understanding Americans due to language barriers	1	2	3	8
93. Transportation problems	1	2	3	8
94. Educational opportunities available to you	1	2	3	8

	Yes	No
95. Are your children experiencing any school problems?	1	2

96. If yes, what problems?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

	Yes	No
97. Are you or other adults in your household receiving English training?	1	2
98. Are there enough English classes for you and your family in your community?	1	2
99. Are you satisfied with the English classes you and your family are receiving?	1	2

100. If not, what problems do you have?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

101. Do you read newspapers in your own language? Yes (1) No (2)

102. Do you read American newspapers and magazines? Yes (1) No (2)

SPONSORSHIP

103. Do you currently have a sponsor? Yes (1) No (2)

104. If no, did you have a sponsor when you first came to the United States? Yes (1) No (2)

105. If you had a sponsor, please identify the type.

1. American person or family
2. American Church
3. American community organization
4. Vietnamese sponsor
5. Other (please specify)

106. How has your sponsor helped you since you came to the United States?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

107. Please comment on the help you received from your sponsor. (Too much, not enough, just right, the wrong type of help)

too much	1
not enough	2
just right	3
the wrong type of help	4
other	5
other	6
other	7

NUTRITION

108. Do you have any concerns providing a healthful diet to members of your household? Yes (1) No (2)

109. If yes, what are they?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

110. What foods and drinks have you eaten in the past 24 hours? Please specify time of day. (Probe as to quantity and how prepared.) **Begin with the last thing you had to eat today and work your way back 24 hours. Answer on the form provided on the back.**

111. What foods, if any, disagree with you and your family (probe as to cow's milk)?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

112. What foods do you especially miss from your home country?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

NEED INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

Learning how to get along in a new country can be very difficult. Please indicate the areas where you need information or assistance.

	Great Need	Some Need	No Need	Do Not Know
113. Opening a checking account	1	2	3	4
114. Balancing a checking account	1	2	3	4
115. Budgeting	1	2	3	4
116. Establishing a savings account	1	2	3	4
117. Paying taxes	1	2	3	4
118. Keeping financial records	1	2	3	4
119. Using credit	1	2	3	4
120. Buying a house	1	2	3	4
121. Purchasing health insurance	1	2	3	4
122. Purchasing life insurance	1	2	3	4
123. Investing money	1	2	3	4
124. Passing a driver's test	1	2	3	4
125. Buying a car	1	2	3	4
126. Traffic regulations	1	2	3	4
127. Family planning information	1	2	3	4
128. Understanding American legal system	1	2	3	4
129. American customs	1	2	3	4
130. Operating kitchen and household equipment	1	2	3	4
131. Food supplements such as vitamins and mineral pills	1	2	3	4
132. Preparing American type foods	1	2	3	4
133. Weight control	1	2	3	4
134. Reading recipes	1	2	3	4
135. Foods for feeding infants and children	1	2	3	4
136. Food shopping	1	2	3	4
137. Storing foods safely	1	2	3	4
138. Clothing sizes	1	2	3	4
139. Selecting durable, washable clothing	1	2	3	4
140. Choosing clothing appropriate for use	1	2	3	4
141. Where to buy clothing	1	2	3	4
142. Using the washing machine and dryer	1	2	3	4
143. Caring for clothing	1	2	3	4
144. Using a sewing machine	1	2	3	4
145. Making your own clothes	1	2	3	4
146. Selling homemade items (clothings, crafts)	1	2	3	4
147. Grooming items (soaps, toothpaste, deodorant)	1	2	3	4

148. What clothing items do household members need?

underwear	1	shoes and overshoes	6
pajamas	2	skirts	7
slacks and pants	3	dresses	8
shirts and blouses	4	other	9
cold weather clothing	5		

CODE

DIETCHECK CODE SHEET

HE Form 181

NAME_____ DATE_____

Sex Code_____
1. Male
2. Female
3. Pregnant
4. Nursing mother

Age_____ (For children under 3:_____ and_____)
Years Years Months

Height_____ and_____ Weight _____
Feet Inches Pounds

Build (19 yrs & over) Samll____; Medium____; Large____

No. of Days____

WHEN	WHAT DID YOU EAT OR DRINK IN 24 HOURS?	AMOUNT EATEN	Food Code	Amount Code
Morning Meal				
Morning Snacks				
Mid-day Meal				
Mid-day Snacks				
Evening Meal				
Evening & Night Snacks				

Extension work in "Agriculture, Home Economics and subjects relating thereto," The Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Cooperating with the Counties and the U.S. Department of Agriculture
Lee E. Lusin, Director

ADDRESS_____

95

Zip_____

Xin quí bạn cho biết những chi tiết sau đây của mỗi cá nhân đang sống chung trong một nhà với bạn.

Tuổi	Phái (Nam/Nữ)	Liên hệ với trưởng gia đình	Thời gian lưu trú tại Hoa Kỳ	Nghề nghiệp tại quê nhà	Nghề nghiệp tại Hoa Kỳ	Trình độ học vấn	Số giờ học Anh ngữ mỗi tuần	Hiện bạn đang học môn học gì hay đang thụ huấn ngành gì?

1/ Những người sống trong nhà bạn thuộc gốc dân gì? (Nếu có nhiều hơn một chủng tộc, xin bạn khoanh tròn những con số phù hợp với bạn.

1. Người Việt Nam 2. Người Việt gốc Hoa 3. Người Lào 4. Người Lào gốc Hmong 5. Người Cam Bốt

6. Người Cam Bốt gốc Hoa 7. Các gốc dân khác

2/ Thành phố hay thị xã nơi bạn đang cư ngụ _____.

Con em bạn đang học tại trường nào? (liệt kê hết tất cả) _____

3/ Ngoài giờ học chính thức, con em bạn có tham gia vào các hoạt động ở trường không? (như thể thao, âm nhạc, kịch, hội đoàn, các loại hoạt động khác.) Nếu có, những hoạt động nào? Có _____ Không _____

4/ Ngôi nhà bạn đang ở thuộc loại nhà gì?

1. Nhà (nguyên căn) 2. Phòng (nhiều gian) 3. Nhà trailer (di chuyển được) 4. Phòng nội trú 5. Phòng đơn

6. Các loại nhà/ phòng khác.

5/ Ngôi nhà ấy bạn thuê hay mua?

1. Thuê 2. Mua 3. Trường hợp khác

6/ Tiền thuê nhà hay tiền trả góp hàng tháng của bạn là bao nhiêu?

1. Dưới $100 2. $100-199 3. $200-299 4. $300-399 5. $400-499 6. $500-599

7/ Tổng số lương bổng hàng tháng của gia đình bạn được bao nhiêu?

1. Khoảng $200 mỗi tháng 2. $200-399 mỗi tháng 3. $400-699 mỗi tháng

4. $700-899 mỗi tháng 5. $900-1099 mỗi tháng 6. $1100-1299 mỗi tháng

7. $1300-1499 mỗi tháng 8. $1500-1699 mỗi tháng 9. Nhiều hơn $1700 mỗi tháng

8/ Bạn có đủ tiền để chi cho những chi phí hàng tháng không? 1. Có 2. Không

9/ Có người nào trong gia đình bạn nhận lãnh trợ cấp do sở làm trả như bảo hiểm về chi phí nhà thương hay lương hưu trí không?

1. Không có ai đi làm 2. Có 3. Không 4. Tôi không biết

10/ Xin Bạn khoanh tròn nguồn trợ cấp về tài chánh hay vật chất mà gia đình bạn hiện đang nhận lãnh.

1. Trợ cấp cho con em (AFDC)
2. Trợ cấp y-tế
3. Chương trình trợ giúp cho người tị nạn Đông Dương
4. Trợ cấp giáo dục/Tiền vay
5. Trợ giúp của giáo hội
6. Trợ giúp của bạn Mỹ/Người bảo trợ
7. Trợ giúp của các cơ quan địa phương
8. Trợ giúp của thân nhân hay bạn Việt Nam
9. Phiếu thực phẩm
10. Chương trình thực phẩm trợ giúp cho những phụ nữ và con em tự lập (WIC)
11. Thất nghiệp
12. Việc làm
13. Các nguồn nhập tức khác

Bạn có hay không?	Có	Không
11/ Tủ lạnh?	1	2
12/ Máy giặt?	1	2
13/ Máy sấy?	1	2
14/ Điện thoại?	1	2
15/ Truyền hình?	1	2
16/ Máy phát thanh (radio)?	1	2
17/ Dàn máy hát (stereo)?	1	2
18/ Xe hơi?	1	2

NHÀ CỬA

19/ Bạn hay những người trong gia đình bạn hiện có gặp khó khăn gì trong vấn đề nhà cửa không?

1. Có 2. Không

20/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

21/ Từ khi đến đây, bạn hay gia đình bạn có gặp những khó khăn gì trong vấn đề nhà cửa không?

1. Có 2. Không

22/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

23/ Bạn đã giải quyết những khó khăn ấy như thế nào?

Nếu bạn có gặp khó khăn, xin ghi rõ mức độ của sự khó khăn ấy, những loại vấn đề sau đây để dành cho bạn hay gia đình bạn trả lời.

	Rất khó khăn	Khá khó khăn	Không khó khăn	Không phù hợp
24/ Sự bất ổn định của tình trạng cư trú	1	2	3	8
25/ Láng giềng nơi bạn cư ngụ	1	2	3	8
26/ Giá tiền nhà cửa	1	2	3	8
27/ Nhà chật người đông	1	2	3	8
28/ Nhà kém tiện nghi	1	2	3	8

VIỆC LÀM

29/ Bạn hay người trong nhà bạn hiện có gặp khó khăn gì trong vấn đề việc làm không?

1. Có 2. Không

30/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

31/ Từ khi đến Hoa Kỳ, bạn hay người trong gia đình bạn có gặp những khó khăn gì trong vấn đề việc làm hay không?

1. Có 2. Không

32/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

33/ Bạn đã giải quyết những khó khăn ấy như thế nào?

Nếu bạn có gặp khó khăn, xin ghi rõ mức độ của sự khó khăn ấy, những loại vấn đề sau đây để dành cho bạn hay gia đình bạn trả lời.

	Rất khó khăn	Khá khó khăn	Không khó khăn	Không phù hợp
34/ Không thỏa mãn với việc làm hiện tại	1	2	3	8

	Rất khó khăn	Khá khó khăn	Không khó khăn	Không phù hợp
35/ Không có việc làm	1	2	3	8
36/ Công việc thấp kém (việc làm thấp kém hơn việc bạn làm ở quê nhà)	1	2	3	8
37/ Thiếu chương trình huấn nghệ	1	2	3	8
38/ Không có nghề chuyên môn	1	2	3	8

GIA ĐÌNH

39/ Hiện bạn hay người trong nhà bạn có gặp khó khăn gì trong vấn đề đời sống gia đình không?

1. Có 2. Không

40/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

41/ Từ khi đến Mỹ, bạn hay gia đình bạn có gặp khó khăn gì trong vấn đề đời sống gia đình hay không?

1. Có 2. Không

42/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

43/ Bạn đã giải quyết những khó khăn ấy như thế nào?

Nếu bạn có gặp khó khăn, xin ghi rõ mức độ của sự khó khăn ấy, những loại vấn đề sau đây để dành cho bạn hay gia đình bạn trả lời.

	Rất khó khăn	Khá khó khăn	Không khó khăn	Không phù hợp
44/ Chia ly với thân nhân trong gia đình	1	2	3	8
45/ Tìm kiếm thân nhân	1	2	3	8
46/ Sợ diễn đạt cảm nghĩ của bạn với gia đình và bạn bè ở quê nhà	1	2	3	8
47/ Sự xung đột giữa người chồng và vợ về quyền hạn với bổn phận của họ trong gia đình bởi vì sự thay đổi về văn hóa	1	2	3	8
48/ Con em hấp thụ nền văn hóa Mỹ và không chấp nhận văn hóa của quê nhà bạn	1	2	3	8
49/ Giữ gìn tập quán gia đình tại nơi đất mới..	1	2	3	8
50/ Sự xung đột giữa người thân sống chung trong một nhà	1	2	3	8

/ Thân nhân nào của bạn vẫn còn ở lại quê nhà?

1. Cha mẹ 2. Chị em hay anh em 3. Con cái 4. Ông bà 5. Cô dì hay chú bác

6. Anh chị em họ 7. Không biết

/ Lứa tuổi nào trong gia đình bạn gặp nhiều khó khăn nhất trong vấn đề thích ứng với hoàn cảnh mới?

1. 0-12 tuổi 2. 13-19 tuổi 3. 20-30 tuổi 4. 31-50 tuổi 5. 50 tuổi và già hơn

/ Tại sao họ có khó khăn trong việc thích ứng?

C KHỎE

54/ Bạn hay người trong nhà bạn có gặp khó khăn gì trong vấn đề sức khỏe không?

1. Có 2. Không

55/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

/ Từ khi đến Mỹ, bạn hay người trong gia đình bạn có gặp khó khăn gì trong vấn đề sức khỏe không?

/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

/ Bạn đã giải quyết những khó khăn ấy như thế nào?

Nếu bạn có gặp khó khăn, xin ghi rõ mức độ của sự khó khăn ấy, những loại vấn đề sau đây để dành cho bạn hay gia đình bạn trả lời.

	Rất khó khăn	Khá khó khăn	Không khó khăn	Không phù hợp
/ Sự căn thẳng thần kinh và bệnh tật liên quan đến sự căn thẳng ấy (như đau bao tử, nhức đầu, mệt mỏi).....	1	2	3	8
60/ Sự nhớ nhà	1	2	3	8
/ Những kỷ niệm đau buồn của cuộc chiến và cuộc di tản	1	2	3	8
/ Sự nghiện rượu và cần sa trong gia đình bạn	1	2	3	8
63/ Sự khó khăn trong việc xin trợ cấp về y-tế, nha, và bệnh viện	1	2	3	8
64/ Sự mang thai và sinh sản	1	2	3	8

Từ khi đến Mỹ, tất cả các thân nhân trong gia đình bạn có nhận các loại chăn bệnh sau đây hay không?

	Có	Không	Chút ít
65/ Y-tế		2	3

		Có	Không	Chút ít
66/	Nha	1	2	3
67/	Thính giác	1	2	3
68/	Thị giác	1	2	3

69/ Bạn nghĩ thế nào về sức khỏe của những người trong gia đình bạn?

1. Rất tốt 2. Tốt 3. Khá 4. Kém

GIÁO DỤC, KHU XÓM, và HOÀN CẢNH XÃ HỘI

70/ Hiện bạn hay người trong gia đình bạn có gặp khó khăn gì trong vấn đề thích ứng với đời sống của Mỹ không?

1. Có 2. Không

71/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

72/ Từ khi đến Mỹ, bạn hay gia đình bạn có gặp khó khăn gì trong vấn đề thích ứng với đời sống của Mỹ không?

1. Có 2. Không

73/ Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

74/ Bạn đã giải quyết những khó khăn ấy như thế nào?

Nếu bạn có gặp khó khăn, xin ghi rõ mức độ của sự khó khăn ấy, những loại vấn đề sau đây để dành cho bạn hay gia đình bạn trả lời.

		Rất khó khăn	Khá khó khăn	Không khó khăn	Không phù hợp
75/	Giai cấp xã hội thấp kém của người tị nạn	1	2	3	8
76/	Thành kiến của người Mỹ đối với dân tị nạn	1	2	3	8
77/	Sự khó khăn trong việc thực hành tôn giáo của bạn	1	2	3	8
78/	Người Mỹ mong muốn bạn tham dự thực hành tôn giáo của họ	1	2	3	8
79/	Sự khó khăn trong việc bày tỏ cảm nghĩ của bạn hay thông hiểu người Mỹ vì sự ngăn trở của ngôn ngữ	1	2	3	8
80/	Vấn đề phương tiện chuyên chở	1	2	3	8
81/	Cơ hội học vấn sẵn có cho bạn	1	2	3	8
82/	Huấn nghệ sẵn có	1	2	3	8

8[illegible] Hiện con em bạn có gặp khó khăn ở trường không?

1. Có 2. Không

8[illegible] Nếu có, những khó khăn nào?

8[illegible] Hiện bạn hay những người lớn trong nhà bạn có theo học lớp Anh văn không?

1. Có 2. Không

8[illegible] Trong khu xóm bạn cư ngụ, có đủ lớp Anh văn cho bạn và gia đình bạn theo học không?

1. Có 2. Không

8[illegible] Bạn có cảm thấy hài lòng với những lớp Anh văn mà bạn và người nhà bạn đang theo học không?

1. Có 2. Không

88/ Nếu không cảm thấy hài lòng, bạn có những khó khăn gì?

8[illegible] Bạn có đọc báo chí viết bằng tiếng mẹ đẻ của bạn không?

1. Có 2. Không

9[illegible] Bạn có đọc sách báo và tạp chí Mỹ không?

[illegible]. Có 2. Không

SỰ BẢO TRỢ

9[illegible] Hiện bạn có người bảo trợ không?

1. Có 2. Không

9[illegible] Nếu không có, khi xưa mới đến Hoa Kỳ bạn có người bảo trợ không?

1. Có 2. Không

93/ Nếu bạn đã từng có người bảo trợ, xin bạn cho biết rõ người bảo trợ bạn thuộc nhóm nào?

1. Người Mỹ hay gia đình Mỹ 2. Giáo hội Mỹ

3. Tổ chức (hội đoàn) địa phương Mỹ 4. Người bảo trợ Việt Nam

5. Các nhóm khác (xin ghi rõ)

94/ Người bảo trợ của bạn đã giúp đỡ bạn như thế nào từ khi bạn tới Hoa Kỳ?

95/ Xin bạn cho biết ý kiến về sự giúp đỡ của người bảo trợ bạn (như quá đầy đủ, không đủ, vừa phải, giúp đỡ không đúng chỗ, các chi tiết khác...)

DINH DƯỠNG

96[illegible] Bạn có để ý đến việc chuẩn bị một thực đơn dinh dưỡng cho người nhà bạn không?

1. Có 2. Không

97/ Nếu có, những món ăn nào?

98/ Bạn đã ăn uống những gì trong 24 tiếng đồng hồ vừa qua? Xin bạn ghi rõ giờ giấc trong ngày. (Như số lượng ăn và thức ăn được nấu như thế nào).

Có loại thức ăn nào không thích hợp với bạn và gia đình bạn không? (Như sữa bò).

99/ Bạn đặc biệt nhớ những thức ăn nào ở quê nhà?

Tập thích ứng với cuộc sống tại một xứ mới có thể rất khó khăn. Xin bạn ghi rõ những vấn đề mà bạn cần thêm chi tiết hay sự giúp đỡ.

		Rất cần	Khá cần	Không cần
100/	Mở trương mục ngân hàng (ký chi phiếu)	1	2	3
101/	Tính sổ trương mục ngân hàng (chi và thu)	1	2	3
102/	Hoạch định tài chánh (cá nhân hay gia đình)...	1	2	3
103/	Mở trương mục tiết kiệm	1	2	3
104/	Khai thuế lợi tức hàng năm	1	2	3
105/	Giữ sổ sách tiền bạc (như các mục chi tiêu) ...	1	2	3
106/	Xử dụng thẻ tín dụng (dùng để mua chịu)	1	2	3
107/	Mua nhà	1	2	3
108/	Mua bảo hiểm y-tế (sức khỏe)	1	2	3
109/	Mua bảo hiểm tính mạng	1	2	3
110/	Đầu tư tiền bạc (vào việc mua bán, mua trái phiếu,...)	1	2	3
111/	Thi đậu bằng lái xe	1	2	3
112/	Mua xe	1	2	3
113/	Luật lệ giao thông	1	2	3
114/	Tài liệu về kế hoạch gia đình	1	2	3
115/	Hiểu biết về hệ thống luật pháp Mỹ	1	2	3
116/	Phong tục tập quán Mỹ	1	2	3
117/	Xử dụng dụng cụ (đồ vật) trong nhà và nhà bếp...	1	2	3
118/	Các thực phẩm bổ túc như thuốc bổ vitamins và chất sắt (bổ máu)	1	2	3
119/	Nấu các món ăn Mỹ	1	2	3

		Rất cần	Khá cần	Không cần
120/	Cánh giữ trọng lượng thân thể	1	2	3
12[illegible]	Đọc sách dạy nấu ăn	1	2	3
12[illegible]	Thức ăn để nuôi trẻ sơ sinh và trẻ em	1	2	3
123/	Mua sắm thực phẩm	1	2	3
12[illegible]	Cất giữ thực phẩm kỹ lưỡng an toàn	1	2	3
125/	Kích thước quần áo	1	2	3
12[illegible]	Chọn lựa quần áo lâu bền và dễ giặt	1	2	3
12[illegible]	Chọn lựa quần áo vừa hợp để mặc	1	2	3
128/	Nơi mua sắm quần áo	1	2	3
12[illegible]	Xử dụng máy giặt và máy sấy	1	2	3
130/	Giữ gìn quần áo	1	2	3
13[illegible]	Xử dụng máy may	1	2	3
13[illegible]	May lấy quần áo của bạn	1	2	3
133/	Bán những món đồ tự làm lấy (như quần áo, thủ công)	1	2	3
13[illegible]	Những món đồ dùng để chà rửa sạch sẽ (như xà phòng, kem đánh răng, thuốc khử mùi hôi thối)..	1	2	3

13[illegible] Loại quần áo nào người nhà bạn cần đến?

1. Quần áo lót
2. Quần áo ngủ
3. Quần dài
4. Áo đàn ông và đàn bà
5. Áo lạnh
6. Giầy/giầy bốt (xỉ ít mua)
7. Váy ngắn
8. Váy dài
9. Loại quần áo khác

ກະລຸນາ ຕອບ ຂ້ອ ທີ່ ຖ້ວນ ນ ຫຼັ ງ ກັບ ຄົນ ທີ່ ຢູ່ ບ້ານ ຫຼັ ງ ກັບ ທ່ານ.

4. ເພດ	5. ຄວາມສັມພັນ ກັບ ຫົວ ໜ້າ ຄອບ ຄົວ	6. ລະ ຍະ ເວລາ ຢູ່ U.S.A.	7. ຢູ່ ນະ ເທດ ຂອງ ທ່ານ	8. ຢູ່ U.S.A.	9. ການ ສຶ ກ ສາ ສ ະ ນັ	10. ຮູ ບ ແ ບ ບ ວິ ທ ກ ານ ທ ໍ ງ ຊ ໍ ໃ ນ ປ ະ ຈ ຸ ບ ັ ນ ນ ີ ້	11. ທ ່ ານ ສ ຶ ກ ສ າ ຢ ູ ່ ວ ່ າ ຖ ້ ານ ຮ ູ ບ ແ ບ ບ ວ ິ ທ ກ ານ ທ ໍ ງ ຊ ໍ ຢ ູ ່ ໃ ດ ກ ໍ ມ ີ ຜ ົ ນ ປ ະ ໂ ຫ ຍ ດ ຫ ຼ ວ ງ ຫ ຼ າ ຍ ? ເ ປ ັ ນ ຫ ຍ ັ ງ ?

2 ຈົນ ຢູ່ ເຖິ ນ ຕອນ ຕົ ້ ນ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ແມ່ ນ ຊາ ດ ຫຍ ັ ງ ? (ຖ ້ າ ພ າ ສ າ ອ ັ ງ ກ ິ ດ ບ ໍ ່ ໄ ດ ້ ໃ ຫ ້ ໃ ຊ ້ ເ ປ ັ ນ ພ າ ສ າ ທ ີ ່ ສ ອ ງ ໄ ດ ້ ເ ທ ົ ່ າ ທ ີ ່ ຈ ະ ເ ປ ັ ນ ໄ ປ ໄ ດ ້ .)

13. ● ລ າ ວ ● ລ າ ວ ແ ລ ະ ຈ ີ ນ ● ຈ ີ ນ 3. ຂ ະ ແ ມ ນ 4. ຂ ະ ແ ມ ນ ຫ ຼ ັ ງ 5. ຂ ະ ເ ມ ນ 6. ອ ື ່ ນ - ຂ ະ ເ ມ ນ 7. ອ ື ່ ນ ໆ

14 ທ ່ ານ ຮ ູ ້ ວ ່ າ ພ າ ສ ັ ນ ໃ ດ ທ ີ ່ ທ ່ ານ ຢ ູ ່ _____?

15. ຮ ຽ ນ ຈ ົ ບ ຫ ຍ ັ ງ ເ ທ ົ ່ າ ນ ັ ້ ນ ? (ບ ອ ກ ຊ ື ່ ປ ະ ລ ິ ນ ຍ ະ ບ ັ ດ) _____

ທ ່ ານ ເ ຄ ີ ຍ ຮ ຽ ນ ພ າ ສ າ ອ ັ ງ ກ ິ ດ ຢ ູ ່ ບ ໍ ? (ເ ຄ ີ ຍ , ເ ລ ັ ກ ໜ ້ ອ ຍ , ຫ ຼ າ ຍ , ຫ ຼ ວ ງ ຫ ຼ າ ຍ)

Yes _____ NO _____

ຖ ້ າ ທ ່ ານ ເ ຄ ີ ຍ , ຮ ຽ ນ ຢ ູ ່ ທ ີ ່ ໃ ດ ?

7. ທ ີ ่ ພ ັ ກ ຢ ູ ่ ຂ ອ ງ ທ ่ ານ ປ ະ ຈ ຸ ບ ັ ນ ນ ີ ้ ແ ມ ่ ນ ຮ ູ ບ ແ ບ ບ ໃ ດ ?

1. house 2. apartment 3. trailer 4. dormitory 5. single room 6. other

8 ທ ่ ານ ມ ີ ເ ງ ິ ນ ເ ດ ື ອ ນ ພ ໍ ຈ ະ ຊ ື ้ ຮ ถ ย น ต ์ ໄ ດ ้ ບ ໍ ?

1. ມ ີ 2. ບ ໍ ่ 3. ອ ื ่ น ๆ

ค่าเช่าบ้านของท่านหรือค่าผ่อนเท่าใด?

1. น้อยกว่า $100 2. $100-199 3. $200-299
4. $300-399 5. $400-499 6. $500-599

เงินของท่านได้เพิ่มเท่าใดก่อนค่าเช่าบ้าน?

1. ไม่ได้เพิ่ม 2. $200-399 ก่อนค่าเช่าบ้านเพิ่ม 3. $400-699 ก่อนค่าเช่าบ้านเพิ่ม
4. $700-899 ก่อนค่าเช่าบ้านเพิ่ม 5. $900-1099 ก่อนค่าเช่าบ้านเพิ่ม 6. $1100-1299 ก่อนค่าเช่าบ้านเพิ่ม
7. $1300-1499 ก่อนค่าเช่าบ้านเพิ่ม 8. $1500-1699 ก่อนค่าเช่าบ้านเพิ่ม 9. มากกว่า $1700

ท่านมีเงินพอที่จะจ่ายค่าเช่าบ้านเพิ่มขึ้นไหม? Yes 1 NO 2

สมาชิกท่านคนใดที่ได้รับเงินช่วยเหลือจากบริษัทที่ท่านทำงานอยู่ หรือจากที่ใดที่หนึ่งเมื่อท่านได้เงินเดือนเพิ่มขึ้น?

1. ไม่มีคนทำงาน 2. ได้รับ 3. ไม่ได้รับ 4. ไม่แน่ใจ

สมาชิกในครอบครัวได้เงินจากแหล่งใดบ้างเมื่อรายได้ของท่านได้รับการปรับขึ้นเงินเดือน?

1. ช่วยเหลือครอบครัว (AFDC) 2. ค่ารักษาพยาบาล (Medicaid) 3. เงินสวัสดิการคนชรา
4. ไม่มีอะไรเลย 5. โบสถ์ (churches) 6. เพื่อนบ้านหรือญาติ
7. ประกันสังคม 8. มูลนิธิเพื่อการกุศล ที่ปรึกษาแนะนำ
10. องค์กรอื่นๆที่ช่วยเหลือ 11. เงินที่ทำงาน 9. เงินคูปอง (Food Stamps)
12. อื่นๆ

		Yes	NO
ท่านมี:	ค่าเช่าบ้าน?	1	2
	น้ำ ไฟ เครื่องทำความร้อน?	1	2
	น้ำมันเครื่องทำความร้อน?	1	2
	โทรศัพท์?	1	2
	โทรทัศน์?	1	2
	วิทยุ?	1	2
	ที่นั่งในรถ?	1	2
	รถ?	1	2

ສ່ວນກັບເຮືອນ

		Yes	NO
32.	ທ່ານຫຼືອະນາຊິກ ຄອບຄົວ ເຮົາທ່ານມີ ບັນ ທາ ຫຼົ່ງ ທ່ານ ຢູ່ ບໍ?	1	2
33.	ຖ້າ ວ່າ ມີ, ແມ່ນ ຫຍັງ?		
34.	ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄອບ ຄົວ ເຮົາ ທ່ານ ເຄີຍ ມີ ບັນ ທາ ຕົ້ນ ເຮືອນ ຢູ່ ຕໍ່ ທ່ານ ບໍ ເຖິ ບໍ?	1	2
35.	ຖ້າ ວ່າ ມີ, ແມ່ນ ຫຍັງ?		
36.	ທ່ານ ແມ້ ຢ່າງ ໃດ ບໍ ແມ້ວ?		

ກະລຸນາ ຂີດ ບັນ ທາ ຢູ່ ຕໍ່ ໜ້ານ ຖ້າ ທ່ານ ມີ ເຮືອນ ແມ່ ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄອບ ຄົວ ເຮົາ ທ່ານ.

		ມີ ຫຼາຍ	ຫ້ອນ ນ້ອຍ	ບໍ່ ມີ	ບໍ່ ຮູ້
37.	ພໍ ຮູ້ ແນ່ນອນ ວ່າ ເວລາ ຈະ ເຊົ້ ຄົນ ຫຼື ຢູ່.....	1	2	3	8
38.	ຄົນ ບ້ານ ທີ ກ້ ຢູ ທ່ານ ຢູ່ ນໍ.....	1	2	3	8
39	ຄ່າ ເຮືອນ.....	1	2	3	8
40	ເຮືອນ ແຄບ ຫລາຍ.....	1	2	3	8
41	ເຮືອນ ນໍ.....	1	2	3	8

ອຸປະກອນ

		Yes	NO
42.	ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄົນ ໃນ ຄອບ ຄົວ ເຮົາ ທ່ານ ມີ ບັນ ທາ ຫຼົ່ງ ທ່ານ ບໍ?	1	2
43.	ຖ້າ ວ່າ ມີ, ແມ່ນ ຫຍັງ?		
44.	ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄອບ ຄົວ ເຮົາ ທ່ານ ມີ ບັນ ທາ ຫຼົ່ງ ທ່ານ ຕັ້ ແຕ່ ນ ທ ເຖິ ປະ ຫວັ ບໍ?	1	2
45.	ຖ້າ ວ່າ ມີ, ແມ່ນ ຫຍັ ນ ທ ແມ້ວ?		
46.	ທ່ານ ແມ້ ຢ່າງ ໃດ ນ ທ ແມ້ວ?		

ກະລຸນາ ຂີດ ບັນ ທາ ຫຼົ່ງ ທ່ານ ເກົ່ ໃດ, ຫຼັ ວ່ ມີ, ໃຫ້ ພ ຕໍ່ ໜ້ານ ຖ້ ມີ ໃດ ກ ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄອບ ຄົ ເຮົ ທ່ານ.

		ມີ ຫຼາຍ	ຫ້ ນ້ ນ	ມ ນ	ບ ຮູ
47.	ບ ພ ໃ ອ ຫ ນ.....	1	2	3	8
48.	ບ ນ ອ ນ.....	1	2	3	8

	ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່	ບໍ່ ຖືກ
ວຽກງານຕໍ່ (ທໍ່ງານຕໍ່ ຫລັງ ຢຸດ ເພື່ອ ພະເຈດຊະຍາ ຫລ) ----------	1	2	3	8
ຂາດ ການ ຮຽນ ວຽກງານ ------	1	2	3	8
ຮູ້ ຈຸກ ບໍ ? ----------	1	2	3	8

ຄອບ ຄົວ

52. ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄອບ ຄົວ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ມີ ພັນ ທາ ຫຼັ່ງ ກັບ ຊ່ວ ຄອບ ຄົວ ຢາ ຖຸ ບໍ ?	Yes	NO
	1	2
53. ຖ້າ ວ່າ ມີ, ແມ່ນ ຫຍັງ?		
54. ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄອບ ຄົວ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ມີ ພັນ ທາ ຫຼັ່ງ ກັບ ຄອບ ຄົວ ຕັ້ງ ແຕ່ ມາ ເຖິງ ນະ ຄະ ນີ້ ບໍ ?	Yes	NO
	1	2
55. ຖ້າ ວ່າ ມີ, ແມ່ນ ຫຍັງ?		
56. ທ່ານ ແກ້ ຢູ່ ໃສ ມາ ແລ້ວ? ນະ ຄຸ ນາ ຂໍ ສໍ ພາດ ທ່ານ ທີ ຈະ ຕ້ອງ ຖາມ ຂ້ອ ແກ່ ທ່ານ ເພື່ອ ຄອບ ຄົວ ຂອງ ທ່ານ.				

	ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່	ບໍ່ ຖືກ
57. ພະ ຍາ ທ່ານ ຄອບ ຄົວ ----------	1	2	3	8
58. ຄົນ ໃດ ຄອບ ຄົວ ຢູ່ ຄົນ ນະ ແຫ່ ----	1	2	3	8
59. ຢ່າ ນ ຊ້ ຳ ຊ້ ອ ຫຍັງ ທ່ານ ເຫັ ຄອບ ຄົວ ແລະ ພັ ນ ທາ ຫຼັ ----------	1	2	3	8
60. ພົ ວ ພັ ນ ບໍ ກັ ຫ ຕົ ວ ທ່ານ ຕັ ນ ຈັ ດ ນ ະ ທັ ນ ທ ນ ----------		2	3	8
61. ເຄ ໍ ສ ພັ ຍ ຖ ້ , ວັ ດ ນ ະ ທັ ນ ຂ ອ ງ ແ ມ ່ ທ ັ ນ ແ ລ ະ ບ ໍ ຖ ້ ຂ ອ ງ ທ ່ ນ ----------	1	2	3	8
62. ວັ ນ ເ ດ ື ອ ນ ປ ະ ເ ທ ນ ເ ກ ິ ດ ຢ ູ ່ ໃ ນ ປ ີ ----	1	2	3	8
63. ພ ັ ນ ທ ຸ ກ ຽ ຫ ຼ ິ ນ ຊ ັ ນ ຊ ັ ນ ຂ ອ ງ ທ ່ ນ ----------	1	2	3	8

64. ຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານຄົນດົງຍັງຄົງຢູ່ ຢ:ເທດແນ?
1. ຍ່ ແມ່ 2. ໝ້ານ້ອງ ຫຼື ອ້າຍນ້ອງ 3. ລຸງ 4. ຍ່ ເຖົ້າ ແມ່ ເຖົ້າ
5. ລູກ ຫຼື ປ: 6. ລຸກ ອ້າຍ, ລຸກ ນ້ອງ 7. ອ່ ໄ

65. ຄົນ ຍາ ຍຸ ນີ້ ໜ ຫົ ນ ບັນ ຫາ ໃ ນ ການ ດັ ແ ປ ງ ຂັ ຫ ຫຼື ນ ໃ ນ ການ ເ ງ ຖ ນ ກ ານ
ຊ ມ ໃ ນ ຄ ວ ເ ຮ ຂ ປ ກ ານ
1. 0-12 2. 13-19 3. 20-30 4. 31-50 5. 50 ຂຶ້ນ ໄ ປ

66. ເປັນ ຫຍັງ ຫຼື ດ ວ ຍ ເ ຫ ດ ໃ ດ?

ຮ ງ ທ ຍ

67. ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄົນ ໃ ນ ຄ ວ ຍ ຄ ວ ຂ ງ ທ່ານ ມ ບັ ນ ຫ າ ດ້ ານ ສ ຂ ພ າ ບ ຫ ຍ ? ໃ ຊ NO
1 2

68. ຖ້ າ ວ່ າ ມ ີ ແ ມ່ ນ ຫ ຍ ?

69. ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄ ວ ຍ ຄ ວ ຂ ງ ທ່ານ ມ ບັ ນ ຫ າ ດ້ ານ ສ ຂ ພ າ ບ ຫ ຍ ? ເ ຖ ງ ແ ກ່ Yes NO
ທ ານ ໝ ໃ ຫ ຍ ສ: ຂ ນ: ຮ ດ ບ ? 1 2

70. ຖ້ າ ວ່ າ ມ ີ, ທ ານ ເ ຈ ບ ເ ປ ນ ແ ນ ໃ ດ ແ ລ ວ ?

71. ທ່ານ ແ ມ ຫ ຍ ແ ນ ໃ ດ ແ ລ ວ ?
ສ: ຮ ມ ນ ຄ ດ ມ ີ ບ ນ ນ: , ຖ້ າ ວ່ າ ມ ີ ຕ ໍ ຊ ມ ນ ມ ີ ງ ມ ີ ນ
ໃ ຫ ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄ ວ ຍ ຄ ວ ຂ ງ ທ່ານ.

	ບ ໄ ຊ	ໜ ນ: ດ	ບ ມ	ບ ຊ ຫ ໍ
72. ຮ ງ ຕ ່ ຍ ງ ທ ໍ ໃ ຫ ເ ຈ ບ (ເ ຈ ບ ໜ ງ, ເ ຈ ບ ຫ ລ ງ, ເ ຈ ບ ຍ)	1	2	3	8
73. ຄ ດ ເ ຖ ງ ນ ນ	1	2	3	8
74. ສ ງ ຄ ມ ແ ລ: ຈ ບ ໃ ຈ ທ ໍ ໃ ຫ ນ ເ ຈ ບ	1	2	3	8
75. ຕ ດ ສ ນ ໃ ຈ ແ ລ ນ ໃ ຈ ຢ ໃ ນ ຄ ວ ຍ ຄ ວ	1	2	3	8
76. ບ ນ ນ ທ ໍ ໃ ຫ ຕ ດ ສ ນ ໃ ຈ ເ ອ ງ, ບ ໍ ແ ລ ວ, ແ ລ: ໃ ຫ ຮ ງ ສ ໍ	1	2	3	8
77. ບ ຈ ກ ແ ລ: ເ ຫ ນ ຈ ກ	1	2	3	8
ຄ ວ ຍ ຄ ວ ຂ ງ ທ່ານ ໄ ດ ຮ ບ ການ ດ ແ ລ ຕ ນ ຄ ວ ບ ແ ບ ບ ໃ ດ ຫ ຍ ?	Yes	NO	Some	ຕ ໍ ຊ ມ ນ ມ ີ ງ ມ ີ ນ
78. ຮ ງ ທ ໍ	1	2	3	

		Yes	NO	Some
๑.	ແຂ້ວ	1	2	3
๒.	ຫາ	1	2	3
๓.	ຕາ	1	2	3

๔. ຄົນທີ່ມ ຄອບ ຄົວ ຂອງ ທ່ານ, ທ່ານ ມີ ຫຍັງ ແດ່ ທີ່ ທ່ານ ໄດ້ ຈ່ອງ ຫາ ເຢ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ເປັນ ແນວ ໃດ?

1. ດີ ຫຼາຍ 2. ດີ 3. ທັນ ນະ ດາ 4. ບໍ່ ດີ

ການ ສຶກ ສາ, ສັງ ຄົມ ແລະ ປະ ຊາ ທັມ ທົ່ວ ໄປ

		Yes	NO
๑๓.	ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄົນ ທີ່ ມ ຄອບ ຄົວ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ເຄີຍ ເປັນ ສະ ມາ ຊິ ກ ຂອງ ອົງ ການ ຈັດ ຕັ້ງ ປົກ ຄອງ ທ້ອງ ຖິ່ນ ບ?	1	2
๑๔.	ຖ້າ ວ່າ ບໍ່, ແມ່ນ ຫຍັງ?		
๑๕.	ທ່ານ ຫຼື ຄອບ ຄົວ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ເຄີຍ ເປັນ ຫົວ ໜ້າ ບ້ານ ຕັ້ງ ແຕ່ ທ່ານ ມາ ເກີ ດ ບ.	1	2
๑๖.	ຖ້າ ວ່າ ບໍ່, ແມ່ນ ຫຍັງ?		
๑๗.	ທ່ານ ເຫັ ນ ແນວ ໃດ ແດ່ ເດ້ ? ທ່ານ ຄິ ດ ວ່າ ການ ທີ່ ມີ ຫົວ ໜ້າ ບ້ານ ຄົ ນ ໃໝ່ ຈະ ມີ ຜົ ນ ດີ ຫຼື ບໍ່ ດີ ແນວ ໃດ ແດ່ ທ່ານ ຊ່ວຍ ບອກ ໃຫ້ ຟັ ງ ແດ່ ເດ.		

		ດີ ຫຼາຍ	ທັນ ນະ ດາ	ບໍ່ ດີ	ບໍ່ ຮູ້
๑๘.	ຈັ ບ ຍັ ບ ເຂົ້ າ ມາ ຊຸ້ ມ ຊ່ ວ ຍ	1	2	3	8
๑๙.	ທ ານ ທີ່ ມ ຄົ ນ ເກົ່ າ ຈັ ບ ຍັ ບ	1	2	3	8
๒๐.	ມີ ສ ິ ດ ທ ິ ທ ໍ າ ນ ໍ ານ ໍ ຳ ຂ ອ ງ ທ ່ ານ ...	1	2	3	8
๒๑.	ທ ານ ທ ີ ມ ີ ສ ່ ວ ນ ຮ ່ ວ ມ ໃ ນ ກ ິ ຈ ກ ໍ ານ ...	1	2	3	8
๒๒.	ທ ານ ຮ ູ ້ ສ ຶ ກ ປ ອ ດ ໄ ພ ທ ີ ່ ຈ ະ ອ ອ ກ ໄ ປ ...	1	2	3	8
๒๓.	ທ ານ ມ ີ ຄ ວ າ ມ ເ ຊ ື ່ ອ ໝ ັ ້ ນ ...	1	2	3	8

		Yes	NO
๒๔.	ທ ານ ມ ີ ຄ ວ າ ມ ຮ ູ ້ ສ ຶ ກ ວ ່ າ ... ບ ໍ ?	1	2

96. ភ្ជាប់ទៅ, ឬទេ?

		Yes	NO
97.	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ឮពីកម្មវិធីមួយដែលហៅថា ទស្សនាវដ្តីអនាម័យ ដែរឬទេ?	1	2
98.	តើមានការផ្សាយពីទស្សនាវដ្តីអនាម័យ តាមវិទ្យុ ឬទូរទស្សន៍ដែរឬទេ?	1	2
99.	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ទទួលបានទស្សនាវដ្តីអនាម័យ ដោយផ្ទាល់ពីអ្នកផ្សាយដែរឬទេ?	1	2
100.	ភ្ជាប់ទៅ, តើអ្នកមានទស្សនាវដ្តីទេ?	Yes	NO
101.	តើអ្នកបានអានទស្សនាវដ្តីនេះដែរឬទេ?	1	2
102.	តើអ្នកបានអានទស្សនាវដ្តីនេះទាំងមូលដែរឬទេ?	1	2

ប៉ះទង្គិចនឹងបញ្ហា

		Yes	NO
103.	ថ្មីៗនេះ តើអ្នកបានប៉ះទង្គិចនឹងបញ្ហាទេ?	1	2
104.	ភ្ជាប់ទៅ, តើអ្នកបានប៉ះទង្គិចនឹងបញ្ហាទេ ដើម្បីទទួលបានទឹកស្អាត?	1	2

105. តើអ្នកបានប៉ះទង្គិចនឹងបញ្ហាទេ, តើមានអ្វីខ្លះ?

1. ប្រភពទឹកនៅឆ្ងាយពីលំនៅដ្ឋាន
2. ជីកអណ្តូងមិនបាន
3. តម្លៃប្រភពទឹកថ្លៃ
4. ប៉ះទង្គិចនឹងបញ្ហាផ្សេងទៀត
5. គ្មាន (តើមានអ្វីខ្លះ)

106. តើប៉ះទង្គិចនឹងបញ្ហាដូចម្តេចខ្លះ ដើម្បីទទួលបានទឹកស្អាត?

107. តើមានវិធីដូចម្តេចខ្លះដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់ឮ ដើម្បីទទួលបានទឹកស្អាត ក្នុងការប៉ះទង្គិចនឹងបញ្ហា។ (ឆ្លើយបាន, ច្រើន, ច្រើនបំផុត)

		Yes	NO
108.	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ឮពីវិធីសាស្ត្រងាយៗមួយចំនួនដែលអាចធ្វើបានដែរឬទេ?	1	2

109. ភ្ជាប់ទៅ, ឬទេ?

9. ...

111. ...

12. ...

11	... (a checking account)	1	2	3
114.	... .	1	2	3
115.	... .	1	2	3
11	... .	1	2	3
117.	... .	1	2	3
118.	... .	1	2	3
1	... (using credit)	1	2	3
120.	... .	1	2	3
12	... .	1	2	3
12	... .	1	2	3
123.	... .	1	2	3
124.	... .	1	2	3
12	... .	1	2	3
126.	... .	1	2	3

	ဟုတ်ကဲ့	မဟုတ်ဘူး	မပြောတတ်ဘူး
127. ဘဝအကြောင်းကို စဉ်းစားတဲ့အခါ ----	1	2	3
128. ခွဲစိတ်ကုသခံရတဲ့အခါမျိုးမှာ ----	1	2	3
129. ဘုံးစားမှုအကြောင်းမှာ ----	1	2	3
130. ကိုယ်ဒေါသထွက်လာလေ့ရှိတဲ့ကိုယ်ကြီးမြတ်တဲ့အခါ ----	1	2	3
131. အကြီးမားဆုံးရှုံးမှုကြုံတွေ့ရတဲ့အခါမျိုးမှာ ----	1	2	3
132. ဆိုင်ကယ်အမျိုးမျိုးအကြောင်း ----	1	2	3
133. ခံစားချက်ပြင်းထန်တတ်သောသူမျိုး ----	1	2	3
134. တစ်ယောက်တည်းနေတဲ့အခါ ----	1	2	3
135. အားအားယားယားလုပ်ချင်စိတ်ရှိတဲ့အခါ ----	1	2	3
136. ကိုယ့်အကြောင်း ----	1	2	3
137. ကိုယ့်အကောင်အထည်ကို ဝါသနာပါတဲ့အခါ ----	1	2	3
138. ကြိုးစားအားထုတ်မှု ----	1	2	3
139. ပြဿနာကြိုးစားမှုကို ကြုံတွေ့ရတဲ့အခါ ----	1	2	3
140. ပြဿနာကြိုးစားမှုကြောင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ရတဲ့အခါ ----	1	2	3
141. ဝန်ဆောင်မှုကြိုးစားမှု ----	1	2	3
142. ကိုယ်ကြိုးစားမှုကြောင့် ကြိုးစားမှုများတဲ့အခါ ----	1	2	3
143. ဒေါသမထွက်အောင်ကြိုးစားမှု ----	1	2	3
144. ကိုယ်ကြိုးစားမှုအတွက် အဖွဲ့ကြိုးစားမှု ----	1	2	3
145. စက်ကြိုးစားမှုအပေါ် ----	1	2	3
146. အားလုံးကြိုးစားမှုကြောင့် (ကြိုးစားမှု, အဖွဲ့ပါတဲ့) ----	1	2	3
147. အိတ်ဆိုးနံ့ဆိုးတာ (နံ့ဆေး, ချေးဖျက်ဆေး, deodorant) ----	1	2	3

148. เดี๋ยงบ่างป่าที่ ดีมีมเรียนของบ้านตัยงกาย ?

* เดี๋ยงบ่างตัยนาย
* เดี๋ยงบ่างตัยนอม
* เดี๋ยงบ่างตัยนาย และ ชาย
* เดี๋ยงบ่างตัยนอม และ ชาย

Thov teb cov lus nram no uas hais txog txhua tus neeg nrog koj nyob ua ke.

Hnub nyoog	Poj niam los txiv neej	Txheeb tus txiv tsev li cas	Nyob hauv U.S.A. tau hov ntev	Txoj hauj lwm: Nyob teb chaws Nplog	Nyob U.S.A.	Kawm ntawv nyob qib	Ib lis piam tau kawm Aas Kiv pes tsawg teev	Tam sis no kawm ntawv los yog kawm yam hauj lwm dab tsi?

1. Cov neeg nyob nauv koj tsev yog neeg dab tsi thiab dab tsi? (Yog ntau dua ib haiv neeg, sau pes tsawg leej rau saum toj).

   1. Nyab Laj 2. Suav-Nyab Laj 3. Nplog 4. Hmoob 5. Khab Meem 6. Suav Khab Meem 7. Lwm yam neeg

2. Lub zos los yog lub nroog koj nyob._____

   Koj cov me nyuam mus kawm ntawv lub tsev kawm ntawv twg? (Sau tas nrho cov tsev kawm ntawv)

   _____

3. Koj cov me nyuam puas nrog luag ua tej yam nyob hauv tsev kawm ntawv (xws li kis las, raj nruag los yees siv los lwm yam)? Yog ua yam twg kos hauv qab yam ntawd. _____Ua _____Tsis ua.

4. Tam sis no koj nyob yam tsev twg?
   1. ib lub tsev kheej 2. ib chav tsev (apartment) 3. tsev tsheb 4. dormitory 5. ib kem tsev 6. lwm yam tsev.

5. Koj ntiav tsev nyob los koj yuav tsev lawm? 1. ntiav nyob 2. yuav lawm 3. lwm yam

6. Koj nqi ntiav tsev los yog nqi them tsev npaum li cas?

1. tsawg dua $100 | 2. $100-199 | 3. $200-299
4. $300-399 | 5. $400-499 | 6. $500-599

7. Koj tsev neeg tau nyiaj ib hlis npaum li cas?

1. tsawg dua los txog $200 ib hlis | 2. $200-399 | 3. $400-699
4. $700-899 | 5. $900-1099 | 6. $1100-1299
7. $1300-1499 | 8. $1500-1699 | 9. ntau dua 1700

8. Koj puas muaj nyiaj txaus them nuj nqes? Txaus 1 Tsis txaus 2

9. Puas muaj leej twg nyob hauv koj tsev muaj nyiaj insurance them nqe kho mob thiab nyiaj laus los ntawm nws txoj hauj lwm los?

1. tsis muaj leej twg ua hauj lwm | 2. muaj | 3. tsis muaj | 4. tsis paub

10. Thov kos yeej rau koj tej nyiaj luag pab los yog khoom pab uas koj tau txais tam sis no.

1. nyiaj tseem hwv (AFDC) | 2. nyiaj kho mob (medicaid) | 3. nyiaj pab neeg tawg rog (Indochinese Relief)
4. nqe kawm ntawv luag pab/txais | 5. tsev teev Ntuj (churches) pab | 6. Phooj ywg Asmesliskas/ niam qhuav txiv qhuav pab
7. ntau lub koom haum pab | 8. kwv tij los phooj ywg Hmoob pab | 9. Nyiaj food stamps
10. khoom noj tseem hwv pub | 11. nyiaj tsis tau hauj lwm ua | 12. nyiaj hli

11. Koj puas muaj ib lub rau khoom txias? Muaj 1 tsis muaj 2

12. tshuab ntxhua khaub ncaws? 1 2
13. tshuab ziab khaub ncaws? 1 2
14. lub ntaus xov tooj (telephone)? 1 2
15. lub saib xyam (TV)? 1 2
16. lub xov tooj cua (radio)? 1 2
17. lub stereo? 1 2
18. lub tsheb? 1 2

VAJ TSE

19. Koj los yog cov neeg hauv koj tsev puas muaj kev nyuab siab txog vaj tse tam sis no? muaj 1 tsismuaj 2

20. Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?

		Muaj	Tsis muaj
21.	Koj los yog koj tsev neeg puas tau muaj kev nyuab siab txog vaj tse thaum nej tuaj txog?	1	2
22.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
23.	Nej ho sib kho li cas lawm?		

Thov kos kev nyuaj siab rau cov qib lus nram no saib yog nyuab npaum li cas rau koj thiab koj tsev neeg.

		Nyuaj heev	Nyuaj me ntsis	Tsis nyuaj	Tsis raug
24.	Tsis paub meej tias yuav ua neeg dab tsi (yuav nyob mus li ua neeg Asmesliskas los yuav raug rov qab)	1	2	3	4
25.	Kev nyuab los ntawm cov neeg nyob ib ncig yus vaj tse	1	2	3	4
26.	Nyuab vim nqe tsev.....	1	2	3	4
27.	Nyuab vim tsev ti ti	1	2	3	4
28.	Nyuab vim tsev phem phem	1	2	3	4

KEV UA HAUJ LWM

		Muaj	Tsis muaj
29.	Koj los yog cov neeg nrog koj nyob puas muaj kev nyuab siab txog kev ua hauj lwm tam sis no?	1	2
30.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
31.	Koj los yog koj tsev neeg puas muaj kev nyuab siab txog kev ua hauj lwm thaum nej tuaj txog Asmesliskas?	1	2
32.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
33.	Nej ho tau kho li cas lawm?		

Thov kos kev nyuaj siab rau cov qib lus nram no saib yog nyuaj npaum li cas rau koj thiab rau koj tsev neeg.

		Nyuaj heev	Nyuaj me ntsis	Tsis nyuaj	Tsis raug
34.	Tsis nyiam txoj hauj lwm tam sis no	1	2	3	4
35.	Tsis muaj hauj lwm ua	1	2	3	4
36.	Hauj lwm qis qis (ua hauj lwm qis dua nyob Nplog teb)	1	2	3	4
37.	Tsis muaj kev kawm ua hauj lwm rau yus kawm	1	2	3	4
38.	Yus paub tsis txaus ua ib txog hauj lwm	1	2	3	4

TSEV NEEG

39.	Koj los yog cov neeg hauv koj tsev puas muaj kev nyuaj siab txog tsev neeg lub neej tam sis no?	**Muaj** 1	Tsis muaj 2
40.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
41.	Koj los yog koj tsev neeg puas muaj kev nyuaj siab txog tsev neeg lub neej thaum nej tuaj txog Asmesliskas?	Muaj 1	Tsis muaj 2
42.	**Yog** muaj no yog dab tsi?		
43.	Nej ho sib kho li cas los lawm?		

Thov kos kev nyuab siab rau cov qib lus nram no saib yog nyuab npaum li cas rau koj thiab koj tsev neeg.

		Nyuaj heev	Nyuaj me ntsis	Tsis nyuaj	Tsis raug
44.	Nyuaj vim tau ncaim yus tsev neeg	1	2	3	4
45.	Nyuaj vim tsis paub yus cov neeg nyob qhov twg	1	2	3	4
46.	Nyuaj vim ntshai xa xov rau yus tsev neeg thiab phooj ywg nyob Nplog teb.....	1	2	3	4
47.	Nyuaj vim kev tsis sib haum los ntawm tus niam thiab tus txiv tsev sib caV txog poj niam muaj cai ib yam txiv neej hauv teb chaws tshiab no.....	1	2	3	4
48.	Nyuaj vim me nyuam yuav raws Asmes liskas tej tswv yim thiab tsis yuav raws yus zaj.....	1	2	3	4
49.	Nyuaj vim yus tseem xav khaws yus tej qub kab kev cai hauv thaj av tshiab.....	1	2	3	4
50.	Nyuaj vim kwv tij nyob ua ib tse tsis sib haum	1	2	3	4

51. Koj tus kwv tij twg poob rau Nplog teb lawm?

1. Niam thiab txiv 2. Muam los kwv tij 3. Me nyuam 4. Pog yawg
5. Phauj los txiv ntxawm txiv hlob 6. Kwv tij txheeb 7. Tsis paub

52. Cov neeg hnub nyoog twg nyob hauv koj tsev muaj kev nyuaj siab tshaj hauv lub neej tshiab?

1. 0-12 2. 13-19 3. 20-30 4. 31-50 5. 50 xyoo rov saud

53. Yog vim li cas?

KEV NOJ QAB NYOB ZOO

54.	Koj los yog cov neeg hauv koj tsev puas muaj kev mob nkeeg li cas?	Muaj 1	Tsis muaj 2
55.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
56.	Koj los yog koj tsev neeg puas tau muaj kev mob nkeeg li cas thaum nej tuaj txog?	Muaj 1	Tsis muaj 2
57.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
58.	Nej ho kho li cas lawm?		

Thov kos kev nyuab siab rau cov qib lus nram no saib yog nyuab npaum li cas rau koj thiab koj tsev neeg.

		Nyuaj heev	Nyuaj me ntsis	Tsis nyuaj	Tsis raug
59.	Kev muaj mob vim los ntawm kev nyuaj siab los (mos plab, mob taub hau, nkees nkees).....	1	2	3	4
60.	Nco qub teb chaws.....	1	2	3	4
61.	Ua rog thiab khiav teb chaws yog ib qho yus nco dhuj dheev txog thiab tu siab.....	1	2	3	4
62.	Kev quav cawv quav tshuaj hauv yus tsev neeg.....	1	2	3	4
63.	Kev mus cuag kws tshuaj, kho hniav thiab kho mob nyuab heev.....	1	2	3	4
64.	Kev muaj me nyuam thiab tau me nyuam.....	1	2	3	4

Koj tsev neeg txhua tus puas tau kev kho mob raws li nram no txij thaum nej tuaj txog rau Asmesliskas?

		Tau	Tsis tau	Tau txais me ntsis
65.	Kho mob	1	2	3
66.	Kho hniav	1	2	3
67.	Kho pob ntseg	1	2	3
68.	Kho qhov muag	1	2	3

69. Koj ntsuas koj tsev txoj kev noj qab nyob zoo yog zoo li cas?

1. Zoo heev 2. Zoo pes nrab 3. Zoo tsem tsawv 4. Tsis zoo

KEV KAWM NTAWV, KEV PHOOJ YWG, THIAB KEV NYOB XYAW LUAG

70.	Koj los yog cov neeg nrog koj nyob tam sis no puas muaj kev nyuab siab dab tsi vim yoog tsis tau Asmesliskas lub neej?	Muaj 1	Tsis muaj 2
71.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
72.	Koj los yog koj tsev neeg puas tau muaj kev nyuab siab dab tsi vim yoog tsis tau Asmesliskas lub neej thaum nej tuaj txog?	Muaj 1	Tsis muaj 2
73.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
74.	Nej ho kho li cas lawm?		

Thov kos kev nyuaj siab rau cov qib lus nram no saib yog nyuaj npaum li cas rau koj thiab koj tsev neeg.

		Nyuaj heev	Nyuaj me ntsis	Tsis nyuaj	Tsis raug
75.	Kev nyuaj vim luag saib yus cov neeg tawg rog qis qis.....	1	2	3	4
76.	Asmeliskas tsis nyiam yus cov neeg poob teb chaws.....	1	2	3	4
77.	Kev nyuaj vim ua yus dab qhuas qub tsis tau.....	1	2	3	4
78.	Asmesliskas kom yus coj lawv dab qhuas.....	1	2	3	4
79.	Kev nyuaj vim yus tsis to taub thiab hais tsis tau Asmesliskas yam lus.....	1	2	3	4
80.	Tsis muaj kev mus los sib cuag....	1	2	3	4
81.	Tsis muaj kev kawm ntawv ntau rau yus.....	1	2	3	4

82.	Koj cov me nyuam puas muaj kev nyuaj li cas nyob tom tsev kawm ntawv?	Muaj 1	Tsismuaj 2
83.	Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?		
84.	Koj los yog cov neeg loj hauv koj tsev puas tau txais kev kawm ntawv Asmesliskas?	Tau 1	Tsis tau 2
85.	Nyob hauv koj thaj tsam puas muaj kawm ntawv Asmesliskas txaus rau koj thiab koj tsev neeg?	Txaus 1	Tsis txaus 2
86.	Koj puas txaus siab rau kev kawm lus uas tam sis no koj thiab koj tsev neeg tau txais ?	1	2
87.	Yog tsis txaus, koj muaj yam dab tsi hais?		

88. Koj puas nyeem ntawv xov xwm uas yog sau ua koj yam lus? Nyeem 1 Tsis nyeem 2

89. Koj puas nyeem ntawv xov xwm Asmesliskas thiab ntawv magazines? 1 2

NIAM QHUAV TXIV QHUAV

90. Koj puas tseem muaj niam qhuav txiv qhuav Muaj 1 Tsis muaj 2

91. Yog tsis muaj, thaum nyuam qhuav tuaj koj puas muaj niam qhuav txiv qhuav? 1 2

92. Koj tus niam qhuav txiv qhuav yog yam twg?

1. Ib tug neeg los ib yim neeg Asmesliskas
2. Ib lub tsev teev Ntuj
3. Ib lub koom haum Asmesliskas
4. Hmoob los Nyab Laj tos
5. Lwm yam (thov qhia)

93. Koj tus niam qhuav txiv qhuav tau pab koj li cas txij thaum koj tuaj txog los?

94. Thov qhia raws koj xav saib koj tus niam qhuav txiv qhuav pab koj zoo li cas? (Pab ntau hwv, pab tsis txaus, tab tom zoo, pab yam tsis raug yus siab).

KEV NOJ

95. Koj puas muaj kev nyuaj siab txog ntawm yam zaub mov twg yuav muab rau koj tsev neeg noj thiaj zoo? Muaj 1 Tsis muaj 2

96. Yog muaj no yog dab tsi?

97. Nyob hauv 24 teev dhau los, koj tau noj yam twg thiab haus yam twg? Thov qhia lub caij uas koj noj tib si. Koj xub qhia yam koj noj tom qab kawg, ces yam koj noj ua ntej, li no rov mus txog 24 teev tas los lawd. (Noj ntau li cas thiab hau li cas noj).

98. Yam khoom noj twg tsis haum koj thiab koj tsev neeg? (Xws li mis nyuj los lwm yam).

99. Koj nqhis yam khoom noj twg tshaj uas muaj nyob koj teb chaws tsis muaj ntawm no?

Xyaum nyob kom swm rau ib lub teb chaws tshiab yog ib qho nyuab. Thov qhia saib koj puas xav tau ntawv qhiav txog thiab puas xav paub txog tej yam raws li nram no.

		Xav paub heev	Xav paub hauj sim	Tsis xav paub	Tsis paub
100.	Qhib ib phau ntawv sau nyiaj (checking account).....	1	2	3	4
101.	Suav saib nyiaj seem npaum li cas, siv lawm npaum li cas hauv phau sau nyiaj.....	1	2	3	4
102.	Kev siv nyiaj.....	1	2	3	4
103.	Qhib ib phau ntawv cia nyiaj.....	1	2	3	4
104.	Them se.....	1	2	3	4
105.	Khaws kev siv nyiaj rau ntaub ntawv.....	1	2	3	4
106.	Kev siv nyiaj maj mam them rov qab.....	1	2	3	4
107.	Muas tsev.....	1	2	3	4
108.	Yuav kev kho mob.....	1	2	3	4
109.	Muas kev them nqe tuag.....	1	2	3	4
110.	Tso nyiaj ua lag ua luam.....	1	2	3	4
111.	Xeem tau tsav tsheb.....	1	2	3	4
112.	Muas ib lub tsheb.....	1	2	3	4
113.	Kev cai tsav tsheb.....	1	2	3	4
114.	Hais txog kev tu tub ki.....	1	2	3	4
115.	To taub txog Amesliskas txoj kev cai tswj.....	1	2	3	4
116.	Asmesliskas kev cai dab qhuas.....	1	2	3	4
117.	Siv tsev ua noj thiab khoom vaj tse.....	1	2	3	4
118.	Txhiam xws noj muaj zog, xws li tshuaj vitamins thiab tshuaj hlau (minerals).....	1	2	3	4
119.	Xyaum ua Asmesliskas cov zaub mov noj.....	1	2	3	4

		Xav paub heev	Xav paub hauj sim	Tsis xav paub	Tsis paub
120.	Kev yoo mov kom txhob rog...	1	2	3	4
121.	Nyeem ntawv ua noj.....	1	2	3	4
122.	Txhiam xws pub me nyuam mos thiab me nyuam me.....	1	2	3	4
123.	Muas khoom noj.....	1	2	3	4
124.	Cia khoom noj kom zoo.....	1	2	3	4
125.	Ris tsho hnav kom haum.....	1	2	3	4
126.	Xaiv ris tsho kom kav ntev thiab kom ntxhua tau.....	1	2	3	4
127.	Xaiv yam khaub ncaws kom phim.....	1	2	3	4
128.	Muas khaub ncaws qhov chaw twg.....	1	2	3	4
129.	Siv tshuab ntxhua khaub ncaws thiab ziab khaub ncaws	1	2	3	4
130.	Txuag khaub ncaws.....	1	2	3	4
131.	Siv tshuab xaws khaub ncaws.	1	2	3	4
132.	Yus xaws yus tej khaub ncaws hnav	1	2	3	4
133.	Muag tej yam yus ua(ris tsho, paj ntaub).....	1	2	3	4
134.	Tej yam tu cev ntxuav cev (xas npus, tshuaj txhuam hniav, tshuaj pleev hws)....	1	2	3	4

135. Koj tsev neeg tsis muaj yam khaub ncaws twg?

Ris tsho dawb tuaj hauv qab	Khaub ncaws tiv no
Ris tsho hnav pw	Khau thiab looj khau
Ris poj niam thiab ris txiv neej	Tiab
Tsho txiv neej thiab tsho poj niam	Thom khwm
	Lwm yam

1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									

13 ตัวอย่างภาษาที่ใช้ในการสื่อสาร ? (ถามเฉพาะผู้ที่ตอบว่าไม่ใช่ภาษาไทยในข้อ 12)

1. ไทย 2. จีนแต้จิ๋ว 3. จีนกลาง 4. จีนฮกเกี้ยน 5. ไหหลำ 6. ไทยใหญ่ 7. อื่นๆ (ระบุ)

14 ปัจจุบันนี้ท่านได้ทำงานหรือประกอบอาชีพอะไร ? _____

15 ตั้งแต่ท่านเข้ามาอยู่ในประเทศไทยครั้งล่าสุดเมื่อปีใด ? _____

16 ตั้งแต่ท่านเข้ามาอยู่ในประเทศไทยครั้งล่าสุด ท่านเคยกลับไปเยี่ยมบ้านเกิดหรือไม่ ? (ถ้าเคย ถามต่อ)

1 2

17 ท่านมีสถานภาพสมรสอย่างไร ?

1. โสด 2. สมรส 3. หม้าย 4. หย่าร้าง/แยกกันอยู่ 5. อื่นๆ (ระบุ)

18 ตั้งแต่ท่านเข้ามาในประเทศไทย ท่านเคยถูกจับกุมหรือไม่ ? ถ้าเคย ถูกจับกุมในข้อหาอะไร ?

1. ไม่เคย 2. หลบหนีเข้าเมือง 3. ค้ายาเสพติด 4. ลักขโมยทรัพย์สิน 5. ทำร้ายร่างกายผู้อื่น 6. อื่นๆ (ระบุ)

19 ตัวท่านถูกดำเนินคดีในศาลหรือไม่ ?

1. ไม่เคย 2. เคยถูก 3. อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินคดี

20 ท่านได้ถูกจำคุกในเรือนจำตั้งแต่เมื่อใดถึงเมื่อใด ? (ถ้าเคยถูกจำคุกมากกว่าหนึ่งครั้ง)

1. ก่อน พ.ศ. 2522 2. พ.ศ. 2522-2527 3. พ.ศ. 2528-2532 4. พ.ศ. 2533-2537 5. พ.ศ. 2538-2542

6. พ.ศ. 2543-2547

21 ท่านได้ถูกจำคุกในเรือนจำกี่ครั้ง ? (ถ้าเคยถูกจำคุกมากกว่าหนึ่งครั้ง)

1. ครั้งแรก พ.ศ. 2522 ถึงปัจจุบัน 2. พ.ศ. 2522-2532 ถูกจำคุกหลายครั้ง 3. พ.ศ. 2533-2542 หลายครั้ง

4. พ.ศ. 2543-2547 หลายครั้ง 5. พ.ศ. 2548-2552 หลายครั้ง 6. พ.ศ. 2553-2557 หลายครั้ง 7. พ.ศ. 2558-2562

8. พ.ศ. 2563-2567 หลายครั้ง 9. หลังปี พ.ศ. 2567

22. ท่านได้ถูกส่งตัวกลับประเทศโดยทางการไทยหรือไม่ ? (ถ้าเคย ถามต่อ)

1 2

23. ท่านได้ถูกจำคุกในเรือนจำกี่แห่ง ท่านได้ถูกคุมขังในเรือนจำใดบ้าง ? (ถามเรียงลำดับตามเวลาที่ถูกจำคุก)

1. เรือนจำกลางบางขวาง 2. คลอง 7 3. อื่นๆ 4. ไม่ได้ระบุชื่อ

24 ในการถูกจำคุกครั้งล่าสุด ท่านได้ถูกคุมขังในเรือนจำใด ? (ถามเฉพาะผู้ที่ถูกจำคุกมากกว่าหนึ่งครั้ง)

1. เรือนจำกลางบางขวาง 2. คลอง 7 3. เรือนจำกลางคลองเปรม 4. เรือนจำกลางคลองไผ่ 5. สถานกักกันตรวจคนเข้าเมือง (CHUACHEW)

6. ឪពុកចុងគេរស់នៅឬទេ? ក. AMERICAN SPOUSE 2.5)

7. អាយុរបស់គាត់ 8 អាយុរបស់ម្តាយចុងគេរស់នៅឬទេ? 9 ប៊ីសាច់ញាតិ (Food stamps)

10. តើគាត់ជាសមាជិកម្នាក់នៃគ្រួសារដែលមានប្រាក់ចំណូលទាបឬទេ? 11. ការងារមិនមានប្រាក់ខែសម្រាប់ការងារ (Unemployment)

12. ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់:

		ឆ្លើយបាទ	ទេ
25.	អាសន្នរោគសាស្ត្រ: ទូទៅអាសន្នរោគ?	1	2
26.	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ជួបប្រទះនឹងអាសន្នរោគទេ?	1	2
27.	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់មានប្រតិកម្មអាសន្នរោគទេ?	1	2
28	ប្រាប់ខ្លីៗ ទេ?	1	2
29.	ប្រាប់ឪពុក?	1	2
30.	ប្រាប់/ទេ ?	1	2
31.	សង្គមកិច្ច: (SOCIAL SECURITY)	1	2
32.	តើបានទេ?	1	2

ក្នុងសង្គមកិច្ច

ក្រុមការងារសង្គមកិច្ចមានអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលធ្លាប់ជួយគ្រួសារអ្នក? ឆ្លើយបាទ ទេ

1 2

33. តើមានអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលជួយគ្រួសារអ្នក?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

34. តើអ្នកមានការងារធ្វើដែលមានប្រាក់ចំណូលគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដើម្បីចិញ្ចឹមគ្រួសារអ្នកឬទេ? ឆ្លើយបាទ ទេ

1 2

35. តើមានអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលធ្វើការនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារអ្នក?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

37. ตลาดแลกเปลี่ยนเงินตราต่างประเทศที่ใกล้ที่สุดอยู่ที่ไหน ?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

ต่อไปนี้จะเป็นคำถามเกี่ยวกับความคิดเห็นของท่านเกี่ยวกับการใช้บริการของธนาคารต่างๆ ในการแลกเปลี่ยนเงินตราต่างประเทศ

		ความคิดเห็น	ความคิดเห็น ค่อนข้างดี	ความคิดเห็น ค่อนข้างไม่ดี	ความคิดเห็น ไม่ดี
38.	ความรวดเร็วในการให้บริการ	1	2	3	4
39.	อัตราแลกเปลี่ยน	1	2	3	4
40.	ความถูกต้องของเอกสาร	1	2	3	4
41.	การแจ้งข่าวสารต่างๆ	1	2	3	4
42.	การอำนวยความสะดวก	1	2	3	4

ข้อเสนอแนะ

43. ท่านมีข้อเสนอแนะอื่นๆ ที่จะช่วยให้การแลกเปลี่ยนเงินตราต่างประเทศของท่านเป็นไปด้วยความสะดวกรวดเร็วยิ่งขึ้นหรือไม่ อย่างไร

1 มี 2 ไม่มี

44. ท่านมีข้อเสนอแนะอื่นๆ อย่างไรบ้าง ?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

45. ตอนนี้ท่านมีเงินสกุลต่างประเทศเหลืออยู่เท่าไร ? ถ้าท่านมีเงินเหลือ ท่านจะนำเงินนั้นไปทำอะไร

ต่อ- ไม่มี ถ้า

1 2

46. ท่านมีข้อเสนอแนะอื่นๆ อย่างไรบ้าง ?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

47. ตัวอย่างคำถามที่ท่านคิดว่าน่าสนใจ ?

1. _____ 4. _____

2. _____ 5. _____

3. _____ 6. _____

ขั้นตอนต่อไปนี้ ผู้ตอบจะได้ตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับการใช้ชีวิตประจำวันของครอบครัวของท่าน

48. ท่านมีความรู้สึกอย่างไรเกี่ยวกับ ...	ไม่ค่อยรู้สึก	ค่อนข้างรู้สึก	รู้สึกมาก	ไม่ทราบ
ก. ปัญหาที่ครอบครัวของท่านประสบอยู่	1	2	3	4
ข. ความกังวลใจ	1	2	3	4

50. ครอบครัวของท่านมีการปฏิบัติอย่างไรบ้าง

ในการแก้ปัญหาต่างๆ ที่เกิดขึ้นในครอบครัว:

ก. ทำตามที่ตนเองต้องการ: 1 2 3 4

51. ท่านคิดว่าปัญหาต่อไปนี้ มีความสำคัญ:

ข. ความขัดแย้งกันภายในครอบครัว 1 2 3 4

52. ท่านมีความสามารถในการ

ปรับตัว

53. ครอบครัวของท่านมีการปฏิบัติอย่างไรบ้าง เมื่อมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงเกิดขึ้นในครอบครัว

ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ: ใช่ ไม่ใช่

1 2

54. ท่านมีความคิดเห็นอย่างไรบ้าง ?

1. _____ 4. _____

2. _____ 5. _____

3. _____ 6. _____

55. ท่านคิดว่าการมีครอบครัวขนาดเล็ก จะทำให้ชีวิตครอบครัวมีความสุขมากขึ้นหรือไม่ อย่างไร ?

ใช่ ไม่ใช่ ไม่

1 2.

56. 你认为这个问题的主要原因是什么？

1. _____ 4. _____

2. _____ 5. _____

3. _____ 6. _____

57. 你认为这个问题的次要原因是什么？

1. _____ 4. _____

2. _____ 5. _____

3. _____ 6. _____

下面这些问题是关于你对一些社会问题的看法。请你在最适合你的答案下面画一个圈。

		非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意
58	我对我的生活感到满意。	1	2	3	4
59.	我不认为我的生活有什么意义。	1	2.	3	4
60.	我对我的未来感到乐观				
	我觉得我的生活没有什么目的				
	我在生活中找不到什么乐趣				
	我对我的生活感到很满意	1	2.	3	4.
61	我的生活缺乏目的和方向				
	我常常感到生活没有意义				
	我的生活一切都很美好				
	总的来说，我对我的生活很满意	1	2	3	4
62.	我觉得我的生活没有意义				
	我的生活中没有什么乐趣				
	我对我的生活感到很满意：	1	2.	3	4.
63.	我的生活充满了乐趣和快乐	1	2	3	4
64.	我的生活缺乏目的和方向				
	我的生活一切都很美好	1	2	3	4

66 ...?

1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ...
5. ... 6. ... 7. ...

66. ...: ...?

1. 0–12 2. 18–19 3. 20–30 4. 31–50 5. 50 ...

67 ...?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

...

68 ...?

1 ...

69 ...?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

70 ...?

1. ... 2. ...

71 ...?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

72. ...?

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____

73 ចង់ធ្វើការឲ្យបានខ្លាំងជាងមុន

	ខ្ញុំគ្រប់គ្រាន់ពេលធ្វើការងារ ដូចជាមុនដែរ	ត្រឹមត្រូវ	ខុសបន្តិច	ខុសច្រើន	មិនច្បាស់
	ការងារ: ល្អប្រសើរ ដដែល	1	2	3	4
74.	ការងារគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដែលខ្ញុំធ្វើ	1	2	3	4
75.	ពេលណាខ្ញុំចង់ ខ្ញុំអាចធ្វើការងារបានល្អជាងមុន	1	2	3	4
76.	ពេលដែលខ្ញុំមានការងារធ្វើ ខ្ញុំធ្វើការងារបានយ៉ាងល្អ	1	2	3	4
77.	ខ្ញុំមានការលំបាកក្នុងការធ្វើការងារ ដោយសារតែ				
	ក្តៅខ្លាំង ធ្វើការងារមិនបាន ព្រោះខ្ញុំឈឺ	1	2	3	4
78.	ចង់ធ្វើការតែ: ដើរចល្លាស់ដូចមុន	1	2	3	4

ចង់ឲ្យខ្ញុំនិយាយអំពីការងារក្នុងផ្ទះ ដែលខ្ញុំធ្វើមុនពេលមានជម្ងឺ ដែលខ្ញុំមិនអាចធ្វើបានឥឡូវនេះ

ការងារនេះ ពិបាកប៉ុន្មាន? ងាយ ពិបាក ពិបាក ខ្លាំង

79.	ចម្អិន:	1	2	3
80	ចាប់ក្រណាត់:	1	2	3
81	ដាំដុះក្នុងចម្ការ	1	2	3
82	ជាងឈើ ឬជាង:	1	2	3

83. តើអ្នកមានការលំបាកក្នុងការធ្វើការងារទាំងនេះ ដោយសារតែអ្នកមានជម្ងឺដែរឬទេ?

1 ច្បាស់ណាស់. 2. ល្អ. 3 ក្រឡាស. 4 មិនច្បាស់.

ការសិក្សា: ពិបាកប៉ុន្មាន: ងាយ ពិបាកបន្តិច ពិបាក ពិបាកខ្លាំង

84. ពេលអ្នក ឬសមាជិកម្នាក់ទៀតក្នុងគ្រួសារ ត្រូវការជំនួយក្នុងការងារ ដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់ធ្វើមុនពេលមានជម្ងឺ តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ថាមានការលំបាកដែរឬទេ? ខុស ចឹង

1 2

85. តើមានការលំបាកអ្វីខ្លះទៀត?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

ចង់ប្រាប់ខ្ញុំអំពីសមាជិកគ្រួសារ ដែលមានអាយុក្រោម ១៥ ឆ្នាំ ដែលរស់នៅជាមួយគ្នានៅក្នុងផ្ទះ
របស់អ្នក ដែលចាប់ផ្តើមពីកូនច្បងរបស់អ្នក ? ចាប់ផ្តើម 1 ដល់ 2

តើមានកុមារប៉ុន្មាននាក់ ?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

សមាជិកគ្រួសារ (ក្រៅពីកូន) ដែលរស់នៅជាមួយ ?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

តើមានសមាជិកប៉ុន្មាននាក់ ដែលមានអាយុចន្លោះពី ១៥ ទៅ ២៤ ឆ្នាំ ដែលរស់នៅជាមួយគ្នានៅក្នុងផ្ទះ ដែលចាប់ផ្តើមពីកូនច្បងរបស់អ្នក ?

	ចម្លើយ ទី១	ចម្លើយ ទី២	ចម្លើយ ទី៣	ចម្លើយ ទី៤
ទឹកផឹកដែលប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងគ្រួសារ	1	2	3	4
ការប្រើប្រាស់ សាធារណៈ ឬ ឯកជន				
ការដឹកជញ្ជូន	1	2	3	4
តើមានការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទណាមួយ :				
ម៉ូតូ/ឡានម៉ាស៊ីនតូច/ឡានធំ	1	2	3	4
ការដាំដុះ ឬ ការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ ដែលជាប្រភពចំណូលសំខាន់				
ក្រុមគ្រួសារ ឬសមាជិកគ្រួសារ ចង់ចូលរួម	1	2	3	4
តើមានប្រភេទណាមួយ ដែលមានលក្ខណៈ				
ក្នុងចំណោមនេះ តើមានប្រភេទណាមួយ	1	2	3	4
តើមានប្រភេទណាមួយ :	1	2	3	4
ការដាំដុះ ឬ ការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ ដែលជាប្រភពចំណូលសំខាន់				
សមាជិកគ្រួសារ ម្នាក់	1	2	3	4

96 [illegible] ? [illegible] 95

1 2

97 [illegible] ?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

98 [illegible] ?

[illegible] 99

1 2

91 [illegible]

[illegible] 92

1 2

100. [illegible]

[illegible] 93

1 2

91 [illegible] ?

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

92 [illegible] ? [illegible] 93

1 2

103 [illegible] ? [illegible] 94

1 2

[illegible] :

104 [illegible] ? [illegible] 95

1 2

105 ...

1 2

106. ...

1 ... 2 ...

3 ... 4 ...

5. ...

107. ...

1 ... 4 ...

2 ... 5 ...

3 ... 6 ...

8. ...

1 ...

2 ...

3 ...

4 ...

5 ...

6 ...

7 ...

8 ...

9 ...

109 ...

...

1 2

111 ...

1 ... 4 ...

2 ... 5 ...

3 ... 6 ...

111

112.

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

113

1 _____ 4 _____

2 _____ 5 _____

3 _____ 6 _____

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4
[illegible]	1	3	3	4

		ខ្លាំងណាស់	ខ្លាំង	មិនសូវខ្លាំង	មិនខ្លាំង
134.	ការបង្ហូរទឹក	1	2	3	4
135.	ការប៉ាក់ក្បាលទង្វាយ	1	2	3	4
136.	ជួយការប្រាប់ឆ្លងកាត់	1	2	3	4
137.	ផ្សែងចាំ ជួយ.	1	2	3	4
138	ការក្រុងការជួយការបង្ហូរទឹកយឺត	1	2	3	4
139	ទំហំនៃ ការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់	1	2	3	4
140	ការប្រាប់ពីការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់	1	2	3	4
141.	ការដុះស្មៅនៃការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់	1	2	3	4
142.	ម៉ាកនៃថ្នាំការប្រើប្រាស់ការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់	1	2	3	4
143.	ការលៃតម្រូវនៃការចាំស្ទឹងពេញលេង				
	ដែលការប្រើប្រាស់ចាំស្ទឹងពេញ	1	2	3	4
144.	ការដុះស្មៅនៃការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់	1	2	3	4
145.	ការប្រើប្រាស់ ចាំស្ទឹង ពេញ.	1	2	3	4
146.	ការគាត់ការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់ ស្មៅក្នុង.	1	2	3	4
147.	ការដុះរបស់ការដុះនៃការប្រើប្រាស់.	1	2	3	4
148.	ការប្រាប់ពីប្រើប្រាស់ថ្នាំគប់ចាក់ការពារ.	1	2	3	4

149 ការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់ការប្រាប់ពីការប្រើប្រាស់ការដុះនៃការគ្រប់គ្រង ?

1. ការប្រើប្រាស់ខ្លួន
2. ការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់ការ.
3. ការប្រើប្រាស់ដីនៃការ.
4. ការប្រើប្រាស់ដីនៃការ
5. ការថ្នាំគប់ចាក់ការប្រើប្រាស់ការដុះ
6. ការប្រើប្រាស់ការដុះ
7. ការចាក់
8. ការដុះ
9. ការដុះ

Appendix III

PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRANSLATIONS

Hmong and Laotion:	Pao Xiong, Omaha Me Xiong, Omaha Victor Be Yang, Omaha Chao K. Yang, Omaha
Vietnamese:	Nga Nguyen, Lincoln Hai Nguyen, Omaha
Cambodian:	Hol Leang, Omaha Born Kim, Omaha

INTERVIEWERS

Hmong and Laotion:	Pao Xiong, Omaha Victor Be Yang, Omaha
Vietnamese:	Nga Nguyen, Lincoln Anh Nguyen, Omaha Nguu Nguyen, Grand Island Gwen Lindberg, West Point
Cambodian:	Hol Leang, Omaha Vath Heng, Norfolk

Appendix IV b- English Translation

university of
nebraska
at omaha

College of Home Economics
Omaha Division 402/554-2449

Omaha, Nebraska 68182

Dear Refugee,

University of Nebraska Home Economics faculty members are presently assessing the needs and adjustment of Indochinese refugees in Nebraska. We hope to learn what needs and problems you and other refugees encountered since you arrived in the United States. We are also interested in knowing how you solved your problems.

The information that we receive from the survey will be used to write a guidebook on everyday living skills that will be available for newly arrived refugees. The guidebook will be translated and will help new refugees better adjust to life in a new country. The information will also be made available to refugee groups in Nebraska and to service agencies. We hope that the needs assessment and the guidebook will promote better understanding for all refugees.

Your name was picked at random along with 200 other refugees. Nga will be calling you to request permission to come and interview you. The interview will take about one hour. As the results will be of benefit to refugees we hope you will be willing to participate. If you choose not to, that is your choice. You also may refuse to answer any question that you wish not to answer. The answers you give will be completely confidential. Your name and address will not appear on the questionaire. There will be no way to identify you. The answers of the 200 persons participating will be treated as a whole.

We would appreciate it if you could be completely honest in your responses to the questions. Otherwise the results will be meaningless.

We realize that you are very busy, but your opinions are important to us to better understand refugees and their problems. Your cooperation will help the efforts being made to help Indochinese people in the State of Nebraska. We hope you will participate.

Sincerely,

Bill Meredith

Bill Meredith
Project Director,
Families in Transition:
Helping Indochinese Refugees

university of
nebraska UNO
at omaha

College of Home Economics
Omaha Division 402/554-2449

Omaha, Nebraska 68182

Thân gửi quí bạn,

Nhân viên tại hai bộ môn Kinh Tế Gia Đình và Công Tác Xã Hội của trường Đại Học Nebraska hiện đang cứu xét những nhu cầu và sự thích ứng của dân tị nạn Đông Dương tại Nebraska. Chúng tôi mong được biết rõ những nhu cầu và khó khăn gì mà bạn và những người tị nạn khác đã gặp phải từ khi đến Hoa Kỳ. Chúng tôi cũng thích được biết bạn đã giải quyết những khó khăn ấy như thế nào.

Những chi tiết mà chúng tôi thu nhận được qua những bản khảo cứu sẽ được dùng làm tài liệu để viết một cuốn sách chỉ dẫn về lối sinh hoạt hàng ngày cho dân tị nạn mới đến. Cuốn sách chỉ dẫn này sẽ được dịch sang các ngôn ngữ Đông Dương và sẽ giúp những người tị nạn mới tới cách thích nghi với cuộc sống tại một nước mới. Những tài liệu này cũng sẽ hữu ích cho các nhóm dân tị nạn tại Nebraska và cho các cơ quan địch vụ khác. Chúng tôi hy vọng rằng những dự đoán về nhu cầu cần thiết và sách chỉ dẫn sẽ giúp cho tất cả dân tị nạn trong vấn đề hiểu biết cuộc sống tại đây rõ hơn.

Tên bạn được chọn theo lối rút thăm trong số 200 người tị nạn khác. Cậu Hùng Anh se gọi điện thoại cho bạn để xin sự thỏa thuận của bạn và hẹn một ngày giờ thuận tiện đến nhà phỏng vấn bạn. Cuộc phỏng vấn sẽ hoàn tất trong vòng một tiếng đồng hồ. Kết quả của những cuộc phỏng vấn này sẽ giúp ích cho những người tị nạn, nên chúng tôi rất mong được sự tham dự của bạn trong việc phỏng vấn này. Nhưng nếu bạn không thích được phỏng vấn, đó là quyền của bạn. Bạn cũng có thể từ chối không trả lời những câu hỏi mà bạn không thích trả lời. Những câu trả lời của bạn sẽ được hoàn toàn giữ kín. Trên bản câu hỏi sẽ không có ghi tên và địa chỉ của bạn. Như vậy sẽ không có cách chi mà có thể nhận định được bạn là ai. Tất cả các câu trả lời của 200 người cộng tác trong cuộc phỏng vấn này sẽ được coi như là một kết quả chung.

Chúng tôi rất cảm ơn nếu bạn có thể trả lời những câu hỏi một cách dịch thực nếu không, kết quả của cuộc phỏng vấn sẽ trở thành vô nghĩa.

Chúng tôi biết rằng bạn rất bận rộn, nhưng những ý kiến của bạn rất quan trọng đối với chúng tôi trong vấn đề thông hiểu người tị nạn và những khó khăn của họ. Sự cộng tác của bạn sẽ giúp ích thêm trong công cuộc nỗ lực giúp đỡ người tị nạn trong tiểu bang Nebraska. Chúng tôi hy vọng bạn sẽ tham dự cuộc phỏng vấn này.

Kính thư,

Bill Meredith

Bill Meredith
Giám Đốc Dự Án
Gia Đình Trong Giai Đoạn Chuyển Tiếp
Trợ Giúp Dân Tị Nạn Đông Dương

Appendix IVc - Laotian Translation

university of
nebraska UNO
at omaha

College of Home Economics
Omaha Division 402/554-2449

Omaha, Nebraska 68182

(2) Appendix IVc-continued

Bill Meredith

(NEBRASKA)

Appendix IVd - Hmong Translation

university of
nebraska UNO
at omaha

College of Home Economics
Omaha Division 402/554-2449

Omaha, Nebraska 68182

November 25, 1980

Phooj ywg tawg rog,

Lub University of Nebraska Home Economics and Social Work faculty tab tom nrhiav txog saib cov neeg tawg rog hauv Nebraska no xav tau kev pab li cas thiab lawv ke nyob kev noj zoo li cas lawm. Peb xav paub tias txij thaum nej tuaj txog los, nej tau ntsib kev nyuaj siab dab tsi thiab dab tsi. Peb kuj xav paub tias nej kho nej tej kev nyuaj li cas rau li cas.

Cov lus uas nej teb yuav pab peb sau ib phau ntawv qhia txog lub neej niaj hnub yuav ua li cas. Peb yuav txhais phau ntawv ntawd ua lus Hmoob lus Nplog thiab faib rau cov neeg tawg rog tuaj tshiab kom pab lawv ua lawv lub neej tshiab hauv lub teb chaws tshiab. Cov lus nej teb peb kuj yuav muab rau cov pab neeg tawg rog hauv Nebraska uas xav tau thiab muab rau cov koom haum pab neeg tawg rog. Peb vam tias cov lus nej teb thiab phau ntawv qhia txog lub neej niaj hnub yuav yog ib qho pab to taub cov neeg tawg rog lub neej zoo dua.

Peb tau xaiv koj lub npe nrog 200 tawm lub npe neeg tawg rog. Xyooj Pov thiab Npis Yaj nkawd ib tug yuav hu nrog koj teem ib lub sij hawm uas nkawd yuav tuaj ntsib koj kom koj teb cov lus nug. Lub sij hawm siv los teb yuav ntev li ib teev. Peb vam tias yog ib qho ua los pab cov neeg tawg rog xwb nyaj koj yuav zoo siab teb peb cov lus. Yog koj tsis xav teb los kuj tsis dua ntawm koj. Hos yog muaj tej qib lus koj tsis kam teb los tau, koj tsuas teb cov koj xav teb xwb. Yuav tsis muaj neeg paub tias koj tau teb li cas, vim peb tsis rau koj npe los chaw nyob rau cov lus teb. Thaum kawg peb yuav muab tas nrho 200 leej cov lus teb coj los ua ke rau ib daig ntawv xwb. Yuav tsis muaj leej twg paub tau yog koj cov lus teb.

Peb xav kom nej teb ncaj qha tsis txhob zais lus. Yog nej tsis teb ncaj qha mas yuav tsis muaj qab hau dab tsi.

Peb paub tias nej sawv daws khwv khwv, tiam sis peb xav paub tias nej xav li cas peb thiaj yuav to taub cov neeg tawg rog zoo dua thiab peb thiaj yuav paub tau lawv tej kev nyuaj siab zoo dua. Peb vam txog nej pab teb cov lus nug.

Hmov tshua sawv daws,

Bill Meredith

133

Bill Meredith
Project Director,
Families in Transition:
Helping Indochinese Refugees

Appendix IVe - Cambodian Translation

university of nebraska at omaha

College of Home Economics
Omaha Division 402/554-2449

Omaha, Nebraska 68182

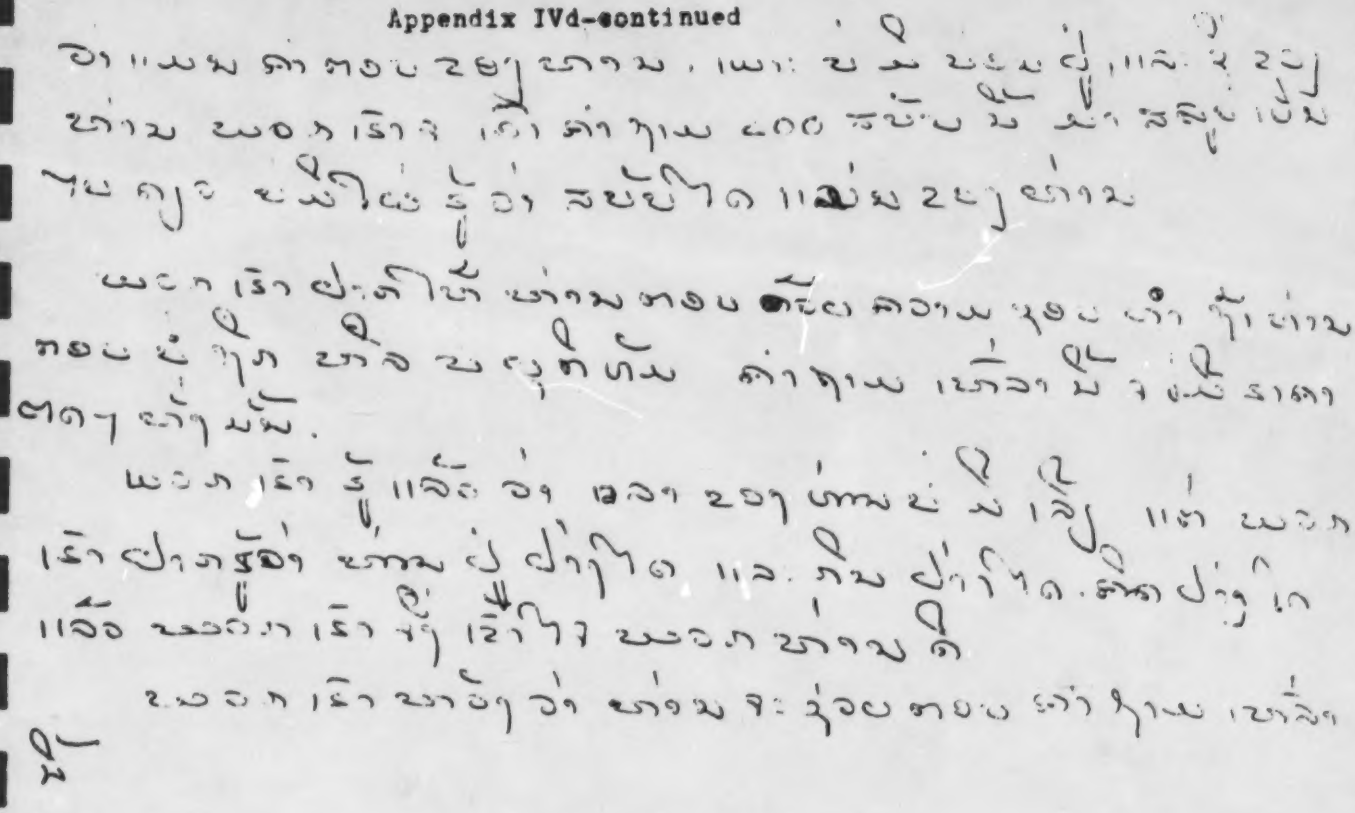
ដែល ដែលបានបង្ហាញ

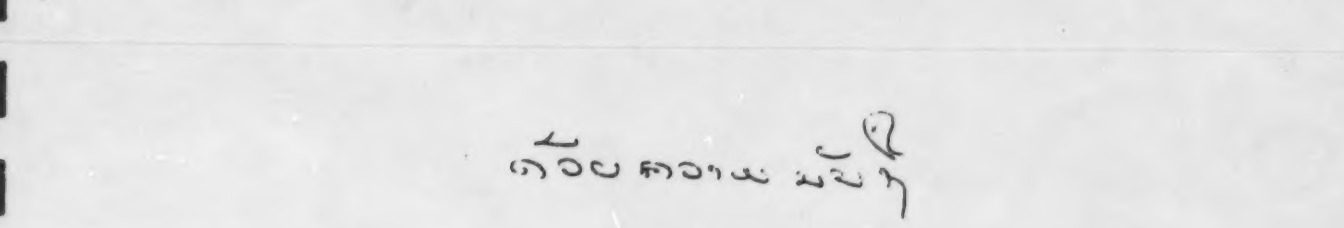
University of Nebraska Home Economics and Social Work faculty ក៏ដូចជា និស្សិត ដែលបានបង្ហាញ ការចាប់អារម្មណ៍ ក្នុងការ ចូលរួម ក្នុងការ ស្រាវជ្រាវ នេះ។ យើងសង្ឃឹមថា លទ្ធផល នឹងជួយ ដល់ ប្រជាជន ខ្មែរ ដែលមានជីវភាព ក្រីក្រ ដែលមានបញ្ហា ជាច្រើន ដែលមិនទាន់ ដោះស្រាយ។

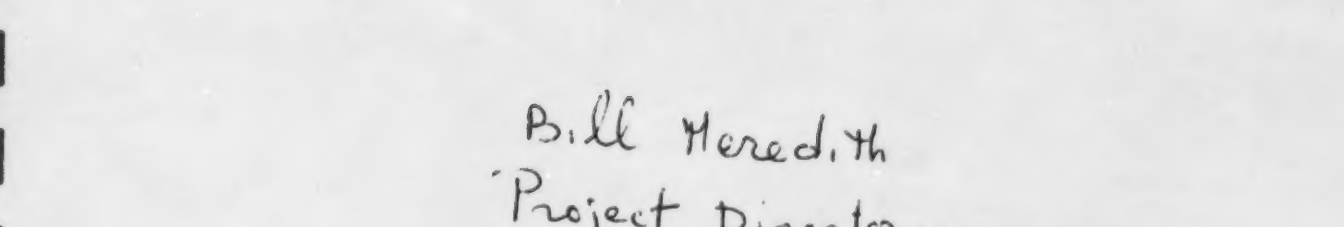
ចំពោះសំណួរ ដែលលោកអ្នក ត្រូវឆ្លើយ យើងសង្ឃឹមថា ចម្លើយ នឹងជួយ ដល់ ការសិក្សា ស្រាវជ្រាវ ដែលមានប្រយោជន៍ ដល់ ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ ដែលមានជីវភាព ក្រីក្រ។ ចម្លើយ ដែលលោកអ្នក ត្រូវឆ្លើយ នឹងជួយ ដល់ ការសិក្សា ស្រាវជ្រាវ ដែលមានប្រយោជន៍ ដល់ ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ ដែលមានជីវភាព ក្រីក្រ។ ចម្លើយ ដែលលោកអ្នក ត្រូវឆ្លើយ នឹងជួយ ដល់ ការសិក្សា ស្រាវជ្រាវ ដែលមានប្រយោជន៍ ដល់ ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ ដែលមានជីវភាព ក្រីក្រ។

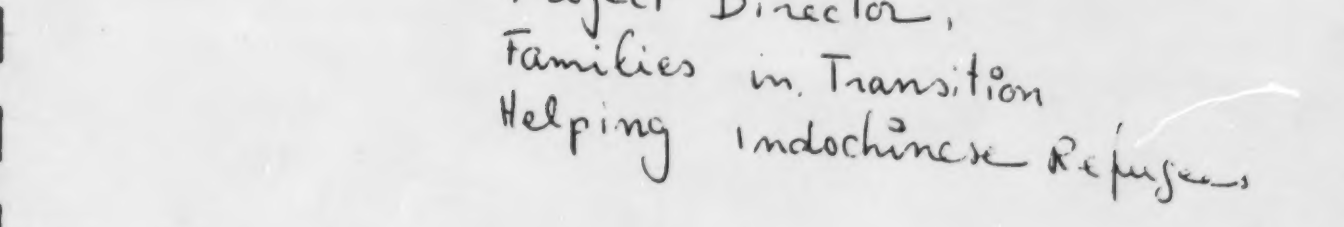
យើងសង្ឃឹមថា ចម្លើយ នឹងជួយ ដល់ ការសិក្សា ស្រាវជ្រាវ ដែលមានប្រយោជន៍ ដល់ ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ ដែលមានជីវភាព ក្រីក្រ។ ចម្លើយ ដែលលោកអ្នក ត្រូវឆ្លើយ នឹងជួយ ដល់ ការសិក្សា ស្រាវជ្រាវ ដែលមានប្រយោជន៍ ដល់ ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ ដែលមានជីវភាព ក្រីក្រ។ ចម្លើយ ដែលលោកអ្នក ត្រូវឆ្លើយ នឹងជួយ ដល់ ការសិក្សា ស្រាវជ្រាវ ដែលមានប្រយោជន៍ ដល់ ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ ដែលមានជីវភាព ក្រីក្រ។

Appendix IVd-continued









Bill Meredith
Project Director,
Families in Transition
Helping Indochinese Refugees

APPENDIX Va

CHI-SQUARE RELATIONSHIP OF REFUGEE NEEDS AND
INCOME, ETHNIC GROUP, TIME, AGE, EDUCATION, OCCUPATION AND URBAN VS. RURAL

df	Income 10	Ethnic 20	Time 6	Age 8	Education 16	Occupation 20	Urban 4
No Employment	---	---	20.45	---	---	20.45	---
Lack of Job Training	18.50	41.21	45.13	---	37.38	---	---
Perceived Income Adequacy	18.06	20.31	---	---	---	23.66	---
Paying Taxes	---	---	26.23	15.70	39.62	39.41	---
Purchasing Life Insurance	23.24	77.67	46.87	18.15	61.21	43.03	---
Buying a House	---	63.05	32.51	---	40.17	43.90	12.8.
Using Credit	---	58.18	35.32	14.05	38.29	34.81	16.99
Purchasing Health Insurance	32.26	40.98	40.14	18.68	60.49	36.77	---
Buying A Car	34.04	48.25	45.58	---	45.28	48.39	---
Investing Money	---	66.05	27.58	19.28	35.55	36.21	---
Keeping Financial Records	---	48.05	37.72	27.80	61.84	66.46	21.87
Being Seperated from Family Members	---	34.96	---	---	---	---	---
Locating Family Members	---	50.68	23.83	---	---	---	24.51
Fear in Communicating to Friends & Family in Home Country	24.72	42.13	15.23	---	---	---	---
Difficulty in Getting Medical, Dental, & Hospital Care	---	---	13.16	---	---	---	17.33
Homesickness	26.78	27.27	15.35	---	---	---	---
Stress & Stress Related Problems	---	61.72	15.26	---	39.18	31.41	27.67
Painful Memories of War & Departure	---	42.17	18.68	---	---	---	10.09
Difficulty in Expressing Yourself and Being Understood	---	28.29	50.60	---	50.66	43.07	---
Understanding American Legal System	---	40.10	27.94	---	33.74	---	---
Understanding American Customs	20.04	50.78	34.93	17.22	35.93	---	10.66
Inferior Social Stutus	---	40.88	---	---	30.40	---	---
American Prejudice Against Refugees	---	58.01	13.75	---	---	---	25.53
Transportation Problems	19.94	47.23	41.46	---	31.74	---	---
Educational Opportunities Available To You	---	44.48	---	---	---	---	11.44
Do you read American Newspapers or Magazines	---	23.55	38.03	---	33.08	40.87	
Do you read newspapers in your own language	18.45	33.45	19.58	---	26.40	19.03	11.50

$p = < .05$

APPENDIX Vb

PEARSON'S r SQUARED ASSOCIATION OF REFUGEE NEEDS AND TIME, EDUCATION, ETHNIC GROUP, AND INCOME

	Time	Education	Ethnic	Income
No Employment	.320	---	---	---
Lack of Job Training	.410	.221	---	---
Perceived Income Adequacy	---	---	---	.140
Paying Taxes	.203	.160	---	---
Purchasing Life Insurance	.420	.235	.127	.141
Buying a House	---	.140	---	---
Using Credit	.323	.228	.143	---
Purchasing Health Insurance	.348	.190	---	.150
Buying a Car	.408	.235	.110	.116
Investing Money	.307	.144	.101	---
Keeping Financial Records	.328	.317	---	---
Difficulty in Getting Medical Dental & Hospital Care	.100	---	---	---
Homesickness	.109	---	.102	---
Stress & Stress-Related Problems	---	---	.106	---
Painful Memories of War & Departure	.156	---	.119	---
Difficulty in Expressing Yourself & Being Understood	.372	---	.176	---
Understanding American Legal System	.188	.156	---	.100
Understanding American Customs	.240	.162	.100	---
Transportation Problems	.325	---	.116	.104

* $p < .05$

Note: only r^2 above .100 were included

Appendix VIa

PERCENTAGES BY ETHNIC GROUP FOR MOST FORCED CHOICE ITEMS
(including all items showing Chi-square significance)

CHINESE-VIETNAMESE

HOUSING

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with housing now?	5	95

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
The neighborhood you live in	--	5	84	5
Cost of housing	10	27	53	5
Crowded housing	11	32	53	5
Poor housing condition	11	32	53	5

What type of housing is your current residence?

57 - house 37 - apartment 2 - trailer 2 - dormitory

0 - single room 0 - other

Are you renting or buying your housing?

59 - renting 35 - buying 4 - other

How much is your rent or mortgage payment?

8 - less than $100 35 - $100 - 199 33 - $200 - 299 14 - $300 - 399

4 - $400 - 499 6 - $500 - 599

INCOME

What is the total take home household income per month?

4 - up to $200 per month 8 - $200 - 399 per month 12 - $400 - 699 per month

10 - $700 - 899 per month 8 - $900 - 1099 per month 20 - $1100 - 1299 per month

2 - $1300 - 1499 per month 10 - $1500 - 1699 per month 20 - more than $1700

	Yes	No
Do you have enough money to meet monthly expenses?	84	14

EMPLOYMENT

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with employment now?	68	32

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Dissatisfaction with current job	10	37	26	26
No employment	37	15	22	26
Underemployment (working at a level below occupation in home country)	26	26	21	26
Lack of job skills training program	52	32	--	16
Insufficient job skills	42	32	10	16

FAMILY

Do you or members of your household have any problems relating to family life now?	Yes	No
	16	84

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Being seperated from family members	26	37	26	11
Locating family members	26	5	58	11
Fear in communicating your feelings to family and friends in home country	21	26	37	16
Conflict between husband and wife over each other's role in the family due to change in culture	5	11	42	42
Children learning American cultural values and not accepting yours	5	32	53	11
Maintaining family customs in a new land	11	11	63	16
Conflicts between relatives living together in the same household	--	16	58	26

HEALTH

Do you or members of your household have any health problems	Yes	No
	37	58

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Stress and stress-related illnesses (stomachaches, headaches, fatigue)	2	55	43	--
Homesickness	27	37	37	--
Painful memories of war and departure	8	31	55	--
Use of alcohol and drugs in your family	2	--	53	45
Difficulty in getting medical, dental and hospital care	4	16	75	4
Pregnancy and childbirth	2	4	47	46

EDUCATION, COMMUNITY, and SOCIAL ENVIPONMENT

Do you or members of your household currently have any problems adjusting to American life?	Yes	No
	26	74

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Inferior social status of refugees	2	49	47	2
American prejudice against refugees	6	63	31	--
Difficulty in practicing your own religion	--	12	82	6
Americans expecting you to practice their religion	8	55	37	--
Difficulties expressing yourself to, or understanding Americans due to language barriers	25	59	16	--
Transportation problems	2	16	82	--
Educational opportunities available to you	6	37	43	14

	Yes	No	N/A
Are your children experiencing any school problems?	4	37	55
Are you or other adults in your household receiving English training?	37	61	2
Are there enough English classes for you and your family in your community?	37	31	33
Are you satisfied with the English classes you and your family are receiving?	45	12	43
Do you read newspapers in your own language?	71	25	4
Do you read American newspapers and magazines?	67	33	--

NUTRITION

	Yes	No
Do you have any concerns providing a healthful diet to members of your household?	6	94

CLOTHING

What clothing items do household members need?

Yes Only			
10 - underwear	12 - pajamas	12 - slacks and pants	12 - shirts and blouses
25 - cold weather clothing	8 - shoes and overshoes	4 - skirts	4 - dresses

NEED INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

	Great Need	Some Need	No Need	Do Not Know
Opening a checking account	2	14	82	2
Balancing a checking account	2	12	84	2
Budgeting	4	33	74	--
Establishing a savings account	--	18	78	4
Paying taxes	43	35	22	--
Keeping financial records	4	16	80	--
Using credit	10	22	47	20
Buying a house	14	20	49	16
Purchasing health insurance	12	12	76	--
Purchasing life insurance	8	20	71	--
Investing money	10	10	49	31
Passing a driver's test	10	8	82	--
Buying a car	2	18	78	2
Traffic regulations	6	20	74	--
Family planning information	6	18	63	12
Understanding American legal system	29	51	20	--
American customs	10	41	49	--
Operating kitchen and household equipment	4	8	88	
Food supplements such as vitamins and mineral pills	4	20	76	--
Preparing American type foods	2	33	49	16
Weight control	--	14	82	4
Reading recipes	--	10	82	8
Foods for feeding infants and children	10	4	63	22
Food shopping	4	8	88	--
Storing foods safely	--	16	84	--
Clothing sizes	6	12	82	--
Selecting durable, washable clothing	--	10	88	2
Choosing clothing appropriate for use	--	12	88	--
Where to buy clothing	2	6	92	--
Using the washing machine and dryer	--	8	92	--
Caring for clothing	--	8	92	--
Using a sewing machine	--	8	84	8
Making your own clothes	--	16	69	14
Selling homemade items (clothing, crafts)	8	49	43	--
Grooming items (soaps, toothpaste, deodorant)	--	10	59	31

Appendix VIb

PERCENTAGES BY ETHNIC GROUP FOR MOST FORCED CHOICE ITEMS
(including all items showing Chi-square significance)

VIETNAMESE

HOUSING

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with housing now?	6	94

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
The neighborhood you live in	2	20	78	--
Cost of housing	4	37	57	2
Crowded housing	2	14	82	2
Poor housing condition	--	22	76	2

What type of housing is your current residence?

58 - house 32 - apartment 5 - trailer 5 - dormitory

0 - single room 0 - other

Are you renting or buying your housing?

90 - renting 0 - buying 10 - other

How much is your rent or mortgage payment?

16 - less than $100 26 - $100 - 199 42 - $200 - 299 11 - $300 - 399

0 - $400 - 499 5 - $500 - 599

INCOME

What is the total take home household income per month?

5 - up to $200 per month 11 - $200 - 399 per month 37 - $400 - 699 per month

5 - $700 - 899 per month 21 - $900 - 1099 per month 5 - $1100 - 1299 per month

0 - $1300 - 1499 per month 5 - $1500 - 1699 per month 5 - more than $1700

	Yes	No
Do you have enough money to meet monthly expenses?	47	47

EMPLOYMENT

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with employment now?	27	74

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Dissatisfaction with current job	10	27	57	6
No employment	14	6	31	22
Underemployment (working at a level below occupation in home country)	8	27	55	8
Lack of job skills training program	10	37	39	12
Insufficient job skills	12	26	45	16

FAMILY

Do you or members of your household have any problems relating to family life now?	Yes	No
	10	90

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Being seperated from family members	29	51	18	2
Locating family members	14	31	53	2
Fear in communicating your feelings to family and friends in home country	22	43	33	2
Conflict between husband and wife over each other's role in the family due to change in culture	4	10	55	31
Children learning American cultural values and not accepting yours	4	12	33	51
Maintaining family customs in a new land	4	18	71	6
Conflicts between relatives living together in the same household	8	16	57	18

HEALTH

Do you or members of your household have any health problems	Yes	No
	14	82

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Stress and stress-related illnesses (stomachaches, headaches, fatigue)	5	37	53	--
Homesickness	26	47	26	--
Painful memories of war and departure	26	37	37	--
Use of alcohol and drugs in your family	--	--	42	58
Difficulty in getting medical, dental and hospital care	16	5	68	10
Pregnancy and childbirth	--	--	47	53

EDUCATION, COMMUNITY, and SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Do you or members of your household currently have any problems adjusting to American life?	Yes	No
	53	47

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Inferior social status of refugees	16	42	37	5
American prejudice against refugees	5	53	32	11
Difficulty in practicing your own religion	11	32	47	11
Americans expecting you to practice their religion	5	21	42	31
Difficulties expressing yourself to, or understanding Americans due to language barriers	68	21	11	--
Transportation problems	32	42	16	11
Educational opportunities available to you	5	47	32	16

	Yes	No	N/A
Are your children experiencing any school problems?	11	53	37
Are you or other adults in your household receiving English training?	47	47	5
Are there enough English classes for you and your family in your community?	47	16	37
Are you satisfied with the English classes you and your family are receiving?	47	16	37
Do you read newspapers in your own language?	58	32	10
Do you read American newspapers and magazines?	42	47	11

NUTRITION

	Yes	No
Do you have any concerns providing a healthful diet to members of your household?	32	68

CLOTHING

What clothing items do household members need? (Yes Only)

5 - underwear 11 - pajamas 11 - slacks and pants 5 - shirts and blouses

26 - cold weather clothing 15 - shoes and overshoes 0 - skirts 5 - dresses

NEED INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

	Great Need	Some Need	No Need	Do Not Know
Opening a checking account	26	16	47	10
Balancing a checking account	21	21	47	10
Budgeting	21	16	47	16
Establishing a savings account	26	11	53	11
Paying taxes	53	26	15	5
Keeping financial records	11	26	47	16
Using credit	5	21	21	53
Buying a house	21	11	16	53
Purchasing health insurance	37	32	21	5
Purchasing life insurance	16	32	21	21
Investing money	5	11	26	47
Passing a driver's test	47	16	21	5
Buying a car	37	16	32	5
Traffic regulations	42	11	3	--
Family planning information	11	21	32	26
Understanding American legal system	58	26	5	5
American customs	32	53	11	5
Operating kitchen and household equipment	5	11	79	--
Food supplements such as vitamins and mineral pills	11	16	69	5
Preparing American type foods	21	11	53	16
Weight control	5	11	68	11
Reading recipes	--	5	63	21
Foods for feeding infants and children	5	21	32	42
Food shopping	5	5	79	11
Storing foods safely	5	5	79	11
Clothing sizes	--	16	74	11
Selecting durable, washable clothing	--	11	79	11
Choosing clothing appropriate for use	--	--	90	11
Where to buy clothing	--	--	90	11
Using the washing machine and dryer	5	--	84	11
Caring for clothing	--	11	79	11
Using a sewing machine	5	--	79	16
Making your own clothes	5	5	68	16
Selling homemade items (clothing, crafts)	--	--	32	58
Grooming items (soaps, toothpaste, deodorant)	5	--	42	42

Appendix VIc

PERCENTAGES BY ETHNIC GROUP FOR MOST FORCED CHOICE ITEMS
(including all items showing Chi-square significance)

LAO

HOUSING

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with housing now?	36	64

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
The neighborhood you live in	--	9	91	--
Cost of housing	46	37	46	--
Crowded housing	--	37	74	--
Poor housing condition	18	18	64	--

What type of housing is your current residence?

55 - house 45 - apartment 0 - trailer 0 - dormitory

0 - single room 0 - other

Are you renting or buying your housing?

100 - renting 0 - buying 0 - other

How much is your rent or mortgage payment?

9 - less than $100 18 - $100 - 199 27 - $200 - 299 27 - $300 - 399

18 - $400 - 499 0 - $500 - 599

INCOME

What is the total take home household income per month?

9 - up to $200 per month 9 - $200 - 399 per month 36 - $400 - 699 per month

27 - $700 - 899 per month 0 - $900 - 1099 per month 9 - $1100 - 1299 per month

9 - $1300 - 1499 per month 0 - $1500 - 1699 per month 0 - more than $1700

	Yes	No
Do you have enough money to meet monthly expenses?	36	64

EMPLOYMENT

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with employment now?	91	9

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Dissatisfaction with current job	9	27	36	27
No employment	36	--	9	55
Underemployment (working at a level below occupation in home country)	18	64	18	--
Lack of job skills training program	100	--	--	--
Insufficient job skills	46	--	54	--

FAMILY

Do you or members of your household have any problems relating to family life now?

Yes	No
36	64

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Being seperated from family members	100	--	--	--
Locating family members	91	9	--	--
Fear in communicating your feelings to family and friends in home country	91	9	--	--
Conflict between husband and wife over each other's role in the family due to change in culture	9	--	73	18
Children learning American cultural values and not accepting yours	--	--	73	27
Maintaining family customs in a new land	9	18	55	18
Conflicts between relatives living together in the same household	--	--	91	9

HEALTH

Do you or members of your household have any health problems

Yes	No
18	72

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Stress and stress-related illnesses (stomachaches, headaches, fatigue)	64	27	9	--
Homesickness	73	27	--	--
Painful memories of war and departure	46	36	18	--
Use of alcohol and drugs in your family	--	9	91	--
Difficulty in getting medical, dental and hospital care	27	46	27	--
Pregnancy and childbirth	18	9	46	27

EDUCATION, COMMUNITY, and SOCIAL ENVIPONMENT

Do you or members of your household currently have any problems adjusting to American Life?

Yes	No
90	10

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Inferior social status of refugees	--	64	36	--
American prejudice against refugees	--	18	82	--
Difficulty in practicing your own religion	9	--	91	--
Americans expecting you to practice their religion	--	9	91	--
Difficulties expressing yourself to, or understanding Americans due to language barriers	100	--	--	--
Transportation problems	55	27	18	--
Educational opportunities available to you	64	27	--	--

	Yes	No	N/A
Are your children experiencing any school problems?	0	91	9
Are you or other adults in your household receiving English training?	46	46	9
Are there enough English classes for you and your family in your community?	9	64	27
Are you satisfied with the English classes you and your family are receiving?	18	55	27
Do you read newspapers in your own language?	36	55	9
Do you read American newspapers and magazines?	--	82	18

NUTRITION

	Yes	No
Do you have any concerns providing a healthful diet to members of your household?	18	82

CLOTHING

What clothing items do household members need?

Yes Only				
27 - underwear	27 - pajamas	27 - slacks and pants	27 - shirts and blouses	
45 - cold weather clothing	27 - shoes and overshoes	27 - skirts	27 - dresses	

NEED INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

	Great Need	Some Need	No Need	Do Not Know
Opening a checking account	46	27	27	--
Balancing a checking account	36	36	27	--
Budgeting	54	18	27	--
Establishing a savings account	36	36	27	--
Paying taxes	73	18	9	--
Keeping financial records	64	18	18	--
Using credit	73	9	18	--
Buying a house	91	--	9	--
Purchasing health insurance	55	18	27	--
Purchasing life insurance	73	18	9	--
Investing money	64	27	9	--
Passing a driver's test	73	--	27	--
Buying a car	64	9	27	--
Traffic regulations	64	18	18	--
Family planning information	27	36	18	18
Understanding American legal system	91	9	--	--
American customs	82	18	--	--
Operating kitchen and household equipment	--	9	91	--
Food supplements such as vitamins and mineral pills	18	64	18	--
Preparing American type foods	64	27	9	--
Weight control	36	36	18	9
Reading recipes	54	46	--	--
Foods for feeding infants and children	9	18	46	27
Food shopping	27	73	--	--
Storing foods safely	--	27	73	--
Clothing sizes	--	9	91	--
Selecting durable, washable clothing	9	--	91	--
Choosing clothing appropriate for use	--	9	91	--
Where to buy clothing	--	--	91	9
Using the washing machine and dryer	--	9	91	--
Caring for clothing	9	9	82	--
Using a sewing machine	36	46	18	--
Making your own clothes	18	73	9	--
Selling homemade items (clothing, crafts)	46	9	36	9
Grooming items (soaps, toothpaste, deodorant)	--	9	91	--

Appendix VId

PERCENTAGES BY ETHNIC GROUP FOR MOST FORCED CHOICE ITEMS
(including all items showing Chi-square significance)

HMONG

HOUSING

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with housing now?	42	58

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
The neighborhood you live in	12	25	54	8
Cost of housing	29	13	54	4
Crowded housing	4	21	75	--
Poor housing condition	17	17	67	--

What type of housing is your current residence?

50 - house 50 - apartment 0 - trailer 0 - dormitory

0 - single room 0 - other

Are you renting or buying your housing?

83 - renting 17 - buying 0 - other

How much is your rent or mortgage payment?

25 - less than $100 21 - $100 - 199 54 - $200 - 299 0 - $300 - 399

0 - $400 - 499 0 - $500 - 599

INCOME

What is the total take home household income per month?

8 - up to $200 per month 12 - $200 - 399 per month 42 - $400 - 699 per month

17 - $700 - 899 per month 13 - $900 - 1099 per month 4 - $1100 - 1299 per month

4 - $1300 - 1499 per month 0 - $1500 - 1699 per month 0 - more than $1700

	Yes	No
Do you have enough money to meet monthly expenses?	46	54

EMPLOYMENT

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with employment now?	63	37

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Dissatisfaction with current job	8	25	25	42
No employment	13	4	17	67
Underemployment (working at a level below occupation in home country)	13	8	63	17
Lack of job skills training program	33	29	25	13
Insufficient job skills	17	13	58	13

FAMILY

Do you or members of your household have any problems relating to family life now?	Yes	No
	63	37

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Being seperated from family members	54	33	13	--
Locating family members	54	37	--	--
Fear in communicating your feelings to family and friends in home country	75	8	13	4
Conflict between husband and wife over each other's role in the family due to change in culture	12	--	63	25
Children learning American cultural values and not accepting yours	4	8	54	33
Maintaining family customs in a new land	--	25	75	--
Conflicts between relatives living together in the same household	--	--	92	8

HEALTH

Do you or members of your household have any health problems	Yes	No
	42	58

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Stress and stress-related illnesses (stomachaches, headaches, fatigue)	67	25	8	--
Homesickness	63	33	4	--
Painful memories of war and departure	75	17	8	--
Use of alcohol and drugs in your family	4	--	79	17
Difficulty in getting medical, dental and hospital care	17	42	42	--
Pregnancy and childbirth	17	20	34	29

EDUCATION, COMMUNITY, and SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Do you or members of your household currently have any problems adjusting to American life?	Yes	No
	83	17

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Inferior social status of refugees	29	58	13	--
American prejudice against refugees	42	46	13	--
Difficulty in practicing your own religion	8	29	58	4
Americans expecting you to practice their religion	--	4	92	4
Difficulties expressing yourself to, or understanding Americans due to language barriers	67	25	8	--
Transportation problems	17	33	50	--
Educational opportunities available to you	50	13	25	13

	Yes	No	N/A
Are your children experiencing any school problems?	13	75	13
Are you or other adults in your household receiving English training?	71	25	4
Are there enough English classes for you and your family in your community?	54	42	4
Are you satisfied with the English classes you and your family are receiving?	38	58	4
Do you read newspapers in your own language?	33	67	--
Do you read American newspapers and magazines?	46	54	--

NUTRITION

	Yes	No
Do you have any concerns providing a healthful diet to members of your household?	33	67

CLOTHING

What clothing items do household members need?

	Yes Only			
25 - underwear	29 - pajamas	25 - slacks and pants	38 - shirts and blouses	
50 - cold weather clothing	58 - shoes and overshoes	17 - skirts	38 - dresses	

NEED INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

	Great Need	Some Need	No Need	Do Not Know
Opening a checking account	38	8	54	--
Balancing a checking account	25	4	71	--
Budgeting	21	29	46	4
Establishing a savings account	33	17	50	--
Paying taxes	50	29	21	--
Keeping financial records	25	29	42	4
Using credit	46	29	21	4
Buying a house	63	17	21	--
Purchasing health insurance	50	25	25	--
Purchasing life insurance	54	25	21	--
Investing money	25	42	29	4
Passing a driver's test	25	25	50	--
Buying a car	38	21	42	--
Traffic regulations	41	25	33	--
Family planning information	4	46	46	4
Understanding American legal system	71	17	13	--
American customs	58	25	17	--
Operating kitchen and household equipment	--	17	79	--
Food supplements such as vitamins and mineral pills	25	46	25	4
Preparing American type foods	42	38	2	--
Weight control	4	38	58	--
Reading recipes	38	38	25	
Foods for feeding infants and children	8	50	25	17
Food shopping	--	21	79	--
Storing foods safely	4	25	71	--
Clothing sizes	--	29	71	--
Selecting durable, washable clothing	--	46	54	--
Choosing clothing appropriate for use	4	46	50	--
Where to buy clothing	--	38	62	--
Using the washing machine and dryer	4	4	92	--
Caring for clothing	--	8	92	--
Using a sewing machine	25	29	42	--
Making your own clothes	4	38	50	4
Selling homemade items (clothing,crafts)	44	36	53	--
Grooming items (soaps, toothpaste, deodorant)	--	8	92	--

Appendix VIe

PERCENTAGES BY ETHNIC GROUP FOR MOST FORCED CHOICE ITEMS
(including all items showing Chi-square significance)

CAMBODIAN

HOUSING

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with housing now?	25	75

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
The neighborhood you live in	--	8	92	--
Cost of housing	8	17	67	8
Crowded housing	8	--	92	--
Poor housing condition	--	17	83	--

What type of housing is your current residence?

58 - house 25 - apartment 8 - trailer 0 - dormitory

0 - single room 8 - other

Are you renting or buying your housing?

58 - renting 25 - buying 8 - other

How much is your rent or mortgage payment?

25 - less than $100 17 - $100 - 199 50 - $200 - 299 8 - $300 - 399

0 - $400 - 499 0 - $500 - 599

INCOME

What is the total take home household income per month?

0 - up to $200 per month 17 - $200 - 399 per month 33 - $400 - 699 per month

25 - $700 - 899 per month 25 - $900 - 1099 per month 0 - $1100 - 1299 per month

0 - $1300 - 1499 per month 0 - $1500 - 1699 per month 0 - more than $1700

	Yes	No
Do you have enough money to meet monthly expenses?	50	50

EMPLOYMENT

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with employment now?	17	75

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Dissatisfaction with current job	17	8	58	17
No employment	33	--	67	--
Underemployment (working at a level below occupation in home country)	--	42	58	--
Lack of job skills training program	25	25	42	8
Insufficient job skills	33	17	50	--

FAMILY

Do you or members of your household have any problems relating to family life now?	Yes	No
	0	100

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Being seperated from family members	25	50	25	--
locating family members	25	8	67	--
Fear in communicating your feelings to family and friends in home country	33	33	25	8
Conflict between husband and wife over each other's role in the family due to change in culture	--	--	92	8
Children learning American cultural values and not accepting yours	--	--	75	25
Maintaining family customs in a new land	--	8	92	--
Conflicts between relatives living together in the same household	--	--	100	--

HEALTH

Do you or members of your household have any health problems	Yes	No
	25	75

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Stress and stress-related illnesses (stomachaches, headaches, fatigue)	17	25	58	--
Homesickness	58	33	8	--
Painful memories of war and departure	42	17	42	--
Use of alcohol and drugs in your family	--	--	92	8
Difficulty in getting medical, dental and hospital care	17	8	75	--
Pregnancy and childbirth	--	--	83	17

EDUCATION, COMMUNITY, and SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Do you or members of your household currently have any problems adjusting to American Life?	Yes	No
	8	92

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Inferior social status of refugees	--	33	50	17
American prejudice against refugees	--	8	92	--
Difficulty in practicing your own religion	--	17	83	--
Americans expecting you to practice their religion	--	--	100	--
Difficulties expressing yourself to, or understanding Americans due to language barriers	42	33	25	--
Transportation problems	25	17	58	--
Educational opportunities available to you	8	33	58	--

	Yes	No	N/A
Are your children experiencing any school problems?	8	83	8
Are you or other adults in your household receiving English training?	42	58	--
Are there enough English classes for you and your family in your community?	42	50	8
Are you satisfied with the English classes you and your family are receiving?	50	50	--
Do you read newspapers in your own language?	0	100	--
Do you read American newspapers and magazines?	42	58	--

NUTRITION

	Yes	No
Do you have any concerns providing a healthful diet to members of your household?	0	100

CLOTHING

What clothing items do household members need? (Yes Only)

41 - underwear 25 - pajamas 17 - slacks and pants 25 - shirts and blouses

50 - cold weather clothing 33 - shoes and overshoes 8 - skirts 25 - dresses

NEED INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

	Great Need	Some Need	No Need	Do Not Know
Opening a checking account	17	17	67	--
Balancing a checking account	17	8	75	--
Budgeting	17	25	58	--
Establishing a savings account	17	25	58	--
Paying taxes	25	33	42	--
Keeping financial records	8	33	58	--
Using credit	25	50	25	--
Buying a house	17	25	58	--
Purchasing health insurance	25	17	58	--
Purchasing life insurance	33	17	50	--
Investing money	8	50	33	8
Passing a driver's test	25	25	50	--
Buying a car	42	8	50	--
Traffic regulations	33	--	67	--
Family planning information	8	33	50	--
Understanding American legal system	17	67	17	--
American customs	25	58	17	--
Operating kitchen and household equipment	--	8	92	--
Food supplements such as vitamins and mineral pills	17	33	50	--
Preparing American type foods	17	75	8	--
Weight control	--	--	100	--
Reading recipes	8	67	25	--
Foods for feeding infants and children	17	33	33	17
Food shopping	--	17	83	--
Storing foods safely	--	8	92	--
Clothing sizes	17	17	67	--
Selecting durable, washable clothing	--	8	92	--
Choosing clothing appropriate for use	--	8	92	--
Where to buy clothing	--	17	83	--
Using the washing machine and dryer	8	--	92	--
Caring for clothing	--	--	100	--
Using a sewing machine	33	42	25	--
Making your own clothes	25	50	8	17
Selling homemade items (clothing, crafts)	--	17	42	42
Grooming items (soaps, toothpaste, deodorant)	8	--	92	--

Appendix VIf

PERCENTAGES BY ETHNIC GROUP FOR MOST FORCED CHOICE ITEMS
(including all items showing Chi-square significance)

TOTAL GROUP

HOUSING

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with housing now?	18	82

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
The neighborhood you live in	3	17	77	3
Cost of housing	14	27	55	3
Crowded housing	4	18	76	1
Poor housing condition	7	22	70	1

What type of housing is your current residence?

56 - house 38 - apartment 3 - trailer 2 - dormitory
2 - single room 1 - other

Are you renting or buying your housing?

73 - renting 21 - buying 4 - other

How much is your rent or mortgage payment?

16 - less than $100 28 - $100 - 199 40 - $200 - 299 10 - $300 - 399
2 - $400 - 499 4 - $500 - 599

INCOME

What is the total take home household income per month?

5 - up to $200 per month 10 - $200 - 399 per month 27 - $400 - 699 per month
14 - $700 - 899 per month 12 - $900 - 1099 per month 11 - $1100 - 1299 per month
3 - $1300 - 1499 per month 5 - $1500 - 1699 per month 10 - more than $1700

	Yes	No
Do you have enough money to meet monthly expenses?	62	37

EMPLOYMENT

	Yes	No
Do you or members of your household have any difficulties with employment now?	46	52

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Dissatisfaction with current job	10	26	44	20
No employment	22	6	28	44
Underemployment (working at a level below occupation in home country)	10	24	52	12
Lack of job skills training program	32	30	26	11
Insufficient job skills	24	21	44	12

FAMILY

Do you or members of your household have any problems relating to family life now?	Yes	No
	24	76

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Being seperated from family members	40	40	17	3
locating family members	33	24	41	3
Fear in communicating your feelings to family and friends in home country	41	29	25	5
Conflict between husband and wife over each other's role in the family due to change in culture	2	10	60	28
Children learning American cultural values and not accepting yours	4	7	45	43
Maintaining family customs in a new land	4	17	71	5
Conflicts between relatives living together in the same household	4	10	72	13

HEALTH

Do you or members of your household have any health problems	Yes	No
	26	71

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Stress and stress-related illnesses (stomachaches, headaches, fatigue)	24	40	36	--
Homesickness	43	36	22	--
Painful memories of war and departure	33	27	37	2
Use of alcohol and drugs in your family	2	--	65	32
Difficulty in getting medical, dental and hospital care	12	21	64	3
Pregnancy and childbirth	6	8	47	38

How do you rate the health of your household?

8 - excellent 74 - Good 17 - Fair 1 - Poor

EDUCATION, COMMUNITY, and SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Do you or members of your household currently have any problems adjusting to American life?	Yes	No
	48	52

	Very Much a Problem	Some Problem	No Problem	Does Not Apply
Inferior social status of refugees	10	50	37	3
American prejudice against refugees	12	49	37	1
Difficulty in practicing your own religion	4	19	71	5
Americans expecting you to practice their religion	1	8	69	21
Difficulties expressing yourself to, or understanding Americans due to language barriers	49	38	13	--
Transportation problems	17	25	56	1
Educational opportunities available to you	20	33	35	10

	Yes	No	N/A
Are your children experiencing any school problems?	7	57	34
Are you or other adults in your household receiving English training?	47	50	4
Are there enough English classes for you and your family in your community?	40	36	24
Are you satisfied with the English classes you and your family are receiving?	41	31	28
Do you read newspapers in your own language?	50	46	--
Do you read American newspapers and magazines?	50	45	--

Please comment on the help you received from your sponsor.

7 - too much 15 - not enough 69 - just right 4 - wrong type of help
5 - other

NUTRITION

Do you have any concerns providing a healthful diet to members of your household?	Yes	No
	16	84

CLOTHING

What clothing items do household members need?

	Yes Only
17 - underwear	
18 - pajamas	
17 - slacks and pants	
19 - shirts and blouses	
35 - cold weather clothing	
24 - shoes and overshoes	
9 - skirts	
16 - dresses	
12 - other	

NEED INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

	Great Need	Some Need	No Need	Do Not Know
Opening a checking account	18	15	64	2
Balancing a checking account	15	13	70	2
Budgeting	17	23	57	3
Establishing a savings account	17	18	62	3
Paying taxes	47	30	22	1
Keeping financial records	16	23	58	4
Using credit	25	24	32	18
Buying a house	33	17	35	16
Purchasing health insurance	30	18	50	1
Purchasing life insurance	29	22	44	4
Investing money	18	22	36	23
Passing a driver's test	27	14	57	1
Buying a car	25	17	55	2
Traffic regulations	25	20	52	1
Family planning information	9	27	50	12
Understanding American legal system	47	37	14	1
American customs	33	38	28	1
Operating kitchen and household equipment	3	10	86	0
Food supplements such as vitamins and mineral pills	11	31	56	2
Preparing American type foods	22	33	36	10
Weight control	5	19	70	4
Reading recipes	15	24	53	7
Foods for feeding infants and children	10	21	44	24
Food shopping	3	12	84	--
Storing foods safely	2	17	80	--
Clothing sizes	4	17	77	--
Selecting durable, washable clothing	0	17	81	1
Choosing clothing appropriate for use	1	17	81	--
Where to buy clothing	1	12	85	--
Using the washing machine and dryer	3	4	91	--
Caring for clothing	1	7	90	--
Using a sewing machine	14	17	62	4
Making your own clothes	6	27	54	10
Selling homemade items (clothing,crafts)	12	10	43	33
Grooming items (soaps, toothpaste, deodorant)	2	6	70	20